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Tower Views

by Clearway

Recession's Three Horses

A Much Wooed Hungary

Ideas to Challenge Force

¶ **Cycles**—The depressed side of the economic wheel having reached the up-turn, figures and philosophies in explanation begin to appear. Monitor Correspondent Blagden, writing from New York, interviews the experts and reports some pertinent views, simultaneously, with the release of census figures from Washington. From 1935 to 1937, we are informed, factory wages increased faster than output. In 22 industries manufacturers boosted wages 27 per cent while increasing production only 22 per cent. The number of wage-earners, however, increased by only a 7.3 per cent ratio; and the increase in jobs, wages and output for the 1935-37 period was less than during the preceding two years.

¶ **As to causes** for the 1937-38 recession, discounting cries of multi-colored "wolfs," the experts come out with their Three Horsemen of the Depression. They are: Government policies; industrial policies; international factors. Under these headings are grouped as depressive factors: Government interference and its tendency to destroy business confidence; the world rearmament race with its uncertainties of demands for raw material; the failure of heavy goods industries to cut prices to offset a falling demand. • Analyzing the mental factors the three horses which the receding horsemen ride might be named Doubt, Greed and Hate—non-essential nags.

¶ **Wooed**—For two hours Reichsführer Hitler and Admiral Horthy are besieged by the mesmerism of marching men, hallucination of military power. With a precision reminiscent of the pre-war days of Prussianism the lethal units rumble along. National Socialist salutes supplant the old German military salute; but the grotesque game of goose-stepping is as impressively executed as even a Hohenzollern might wish. Great 16-inch howitzers caterpillar past and so do the 30-foot, 10-inch caliber "Big Berthas" that were once the bane of Paris. A new five-man tank is a feature. Bicycle and motorcycle troops speak of mobility. The whole display suggests strength, power, pride. • If never a word were spoken, the climaxing militancy of the pageantry which greets the Hungarian Premier is a bid for pan-Germanic support from an old war time ally.

¶ **But words** are spoken; the Reich holds its traditional affection for Hungary; Hungary expresses general appreciation of common interests; sympathies apparently lie together. But these are days of power politics. Admiral Horthy carefully refrains from definite public commitments. For the moment Hungary is in a favorable diplomatic position. Wooed by Germany on the one hand, by the Little Entente on the other it sees possibilities of regaining through shrewd diplomacy some of its war-lost prestige.

¶ **What a chimerical thing** is prestige. Men go into political slavery to attain it—and thus lose it. Men ignore it in favor of moral integrity—and thus gain it.

¶ **Moderation**—After explaining at a closed meeting of his own Radical-Socialist Party that the mobilization of 2,000,000 men in Germany demanded co-ordination of French industrial factors to shorten delays in military production, Premier Daladier heeds the storm of protest from Opposition quarters and modifies his longer-working-week demands. Figuratively giving ear to the rumble of parading troops in Berlin, the French Premier declares: "I cannot wait for slow changes. France must be ready immediately!" But Labor Unions, Socialists and Communists fight so furiously against his 48-hour plan that, to avoid a political crisis [Austria was invaded while France was indulging in one] he asks only a modification of the 40-hour law already authorized. The concession apparently serves its purpose. For the present the political crisis seems past. • But the social issue remains—perhaps to be held in abeyance until the tread of troops in Germany grows less formidable. Social justice awaits the retreat of fear.

¶ **Rights**—The Inter-parliamentary Union Conference, meeting at The Hague, proposes a new formula for easing the present colonial possessions problem. Grant to all countries, rich or poor, powerful and weak, the right to establish colonial enterprises of their own in insular possessions of other nations, without violation of the sovereignty of colonial areas. This, say the delegates, would develop colonial territory, facilitate international co-operation, ease the problem of raw materials for have-not nations, safeguard the interests of native populations, militate for justice all around. • What an infinitely more intelligent way of approaching international problems this method represents than the destructive ways of military force.

¶ **Force**: I give you two quotations. Milton: "He who overcomes by force, has overcome but half his foe." Charles Fletcher Dole (New England preacher, pamphleteer, pacifist): "Good will is the mightiest practical force in the universe."

Reich-Hungarian Rulers Affirm Ties With Italy

Horthy's state visit to Berlin does not disclose any new treaty—Hungary being wooed on all sides, so can delay decisions—England's role in Europe may hinge on Czech mission.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 25—Usually well-informed quarters agree that the Hungarian state visit which today reached its climax in an imposing parade of the Reich's military might before the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, has not resulted in any new treaty or agreement between Greater Germany and Hungary.

The toasts at last night's state banquet emphasized the ties between both states and their mutual desire for peace. With this Reichsführer Hitler coupled close co-operation with Italy and his toast also contained a reference to the Reich's new frontier following the annexation of Austria, which was probably intended to relieve Hungary's fears of any further German extension along the Danube.

Emphasizing the centuries of friendship and co-operation between Germany and the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, Reichsführer Hitler said:

"This firmly founded community based on a mutually unshakable trust will be of special value to both peoples now that we as neighbors through historic events (the union of Germany and Austria) have found our definite historical boundaries."

Admiral Horthy, in responding, stressed the three-cornered mutual friendship of Hungary, Italy, and Germany and their common will for a "just peace."

"The wish for continuation of peaceful reconstruction which animates us and our friends is safe insurance that our people can pursue successfully the high aim of peace based on mutual good will and justice through further close collaboration, thereby serving best their own interests and those of the rest of the world," the Regent said.

Although nothing more formal than these expressions has emerged from the meeting of the two rulers, it would be less than realistic to assume that such a grand reception and such press propaganda were organized for a mere courtesy visit.

Both Germany and Hungary have so many interests in what happens in Central Europe, and particularly in Czechoslovakia, that it is clear

(Continued on Page 7, Column 7)

Hungary seeks reform without incitement: Page 4.

France Avoids 40-Hour Crisis By Compromise

Daladier modifies stand for longer work-week—Union leaders ready to permit exceptions.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 25—The danger of a political crisis over the 40-hour week—which would have left France without a Government at this tense period in Europe—now appears to have been definitely averted.

In the face of a storm of opposition from Labor Unions, Socialists and Communists, Premier Edouard Daladier has been forced to modify his stand for a return to a longer working week. He now states he never intended to apply more than a modification of the 40-hour law already authorized by Parliament.

Met Premier Half Way

At the same time the parties of the left, with the exception of the Communists have met Premier Daladier half way in recognizing the necessity of avoiding a political crisis. Even labor leaders affirm their readiness to permit exceptions to the 40-hour week whenever it is justified by lack of available labor.

Accordingly there is thought to be no longer any serious prospect of political trouble—though last-minute complications might conceivably develop over the Socialist-Communist demand that Parliament be convened at once, a move which is opposed by the radical Socialists. In a statement issued by the Radical Party, of which M. Daladier is the leader, support was given to the Premier's stand for putting France back to work normally but not, however, until the party disavowed any intention of dropping the 40-hour week and disclaimed any plan for inaugurating a stiffer social policy.

Military Details Exposed

An abstract of his speech, delivered behind closed doors to the Party Executive Committee, said the "Premier exposed in detail the military preparations of Germany, citing the effectives now under arms and showing the accelerated rhythm of war industries beyond the Rhine.

"He compared these impressive figures of this constant intensification of production with the results now obtained in France and concluded with the urgent necessity of increasing the potential strength of France."

"The rudiments of peace require that France be strong," he said.

In financial and industrial circles some disappointment was expressed at M. Daladier's failure to maintain his original stand. The general opinion, however, is that he was right in avoiding a grave political conflict at this critical moment in Europe. The social issue has not been settled, but it has been postponed and it may be expected to arise later in the autumn, when a less tense international situation is hoped for.

Corrigan's In Again

Wide World

Douglas Corrigan

The daring young man of the airways, who flew his old plane the 'wrong way' and landed in Ireland instead of California, views the trophies of the famous flights of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in St. Louis, Mo. The trophies are on view at the Jefferson Memorial in St. Louis.

U. S. Wheat Subsidy Likely; Hull Pacts and Dumping Clash

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—Will a new world wheat war be precipitated if Henry Wallace goes through with his plan to encourage exportation of 100,000,000 bushels of American grain by means of an export subsidy?

The Secretary of Agriculture said himself in his book, "New Frontiers" that "it is becoming more and more apparent that most of the world will not tolerate subsidized exports." This conclusion he drew after describing the futile attempt of the International Wheat Agreement to bring order to the world wheat market and the difficulties encountered by the Pacific Wheat Export Corporation in dumping about 35,000,000 bushels of Pacific Coast wheat in the Orient in 1933.

Today with wheat prices taking a nose dive under the pressure of the record crop, Mr. Wallace is beginning to look at things differently.

Surrender?

He has announced that the AAA will institute a plan to get farmers to sell wheat abroad at any price as soon as the necessary departmental machinery can be agreed upon. The difference between the cost of producing the wheat and the price it sells for abroad will be made up to the farmer by the Federal Government.

Those close to Mr. Wallace interpret this new plan as a surrender to politically-important farm interests at the expense of his own earlier convictions about export subsidies and dumping.

With the wheat situation as serious as it is, isn't it better, they say, for the Administration to take a moderate, middle course step now than to be forced into a plan when Congress convenes next winter that would surely mean uncontrolled dumping and a real world wheat war?

The American Farm Bureau Federation, father of the McNary-Haugen bills that were vetoed by President Coolidge, and the National Grange, investor of the export debenture, still believe that the best way to get rid of a wheat surplus the size of today's, is to get it out of the country. Both organizations are strong politically and are demanding quick aid for the wheat farmer.

Hull Program Hit

One plan already put in the form of a bill would dump approximately 400,000,000 bushels of wheat abroad, guaranteeing the farmer a price of $1.20 a bushel, or more than twice the present market price. How a measure like that would invite the erection of new nationalistic barriers abroad is easy to be seen.

The important questions about

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Wallace says farmers are not back to 1932: Financial Page.

Farley Confers With President On Party Purge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 — The three men who primarily hold the fate of the Democratic Party today are President Roosevelt, James A. Farley, and John N. Garner. There are already definite indications of efforts of the Garner group to corral delegates to the 1940 Democratic convention in rivalry to simultaneous New Deal efforts for the same purpose. As between the New Deal faction, and the conservative so-called "Garner faction" Postmaster General Farley acts as a bridge.

Today President Roosevelt and Mr. Farley—his chief political manipulator—went into conference at Hyde Park. Behind the scenes one of the most important discussions of the whole national political situation, involving the goals of the New Deal, the direction of the Democratic Party, and more immediately the Roosevelt-stimulated "purge," were known to be under consideration.

Where Does Farley Stand?

Seen from this politically-minded city the chief problems are whether Mr. Roosevelt intends to burn any more boats behind him before proceeding with his current aggressive drive against the conservative wing of his own Party; and second, whether Mr. Farley is going to help him in keeping the Democratic home fires burning.

As the intimate friend of most of the State and local Democratic Party leaders over the nation, Mr. Farley has tremendous power, and his influence in the 1940 convention might under certain conditions of balanced stresses be decisive.

Keeps Clear of Purge

Thus far he has managed to keep out of the purge by a tactful trip to Alaska and Canada. Now he is back, reporting to Mr. Roosevelt. Much has happened in his absence. Mr. Roosevelt has set fire to his boats. They are burning merrily behind him. There is a conflagration in Georgia, where he openly attacked Senator Walter F. George for renomination, in South Carolina where he attacked another Old Guard Democratic conservative, Ellison D. Smith, and in Maryland, where the target is Millard F. Tydings. In New York the opponent is conservative Representative John O'Connor, Chairman of the key Rules Committee.

Mr. Roosevelt, according to best informed opinion, stands to lose some of these contests. He may lose them all. It is impossible to attribute his direct intervention to a sudden rash impulse. A study of what has been going on shows a steadily pursued movement along one course of action. Mr. Roosevelt must have done what he is doing with his eyes wide open. The only conclusion acceptable, and it is the one almost universally adopted here, is that Mr. Roosevelt is deliberately forcing the issue of New Deal dominance in the Democratic Party prior to the 1940 convention. Prospective defeats at the present time in the Georgia, South Carolina, and possibly the Maryland and New York race are of less importance than the 1940 campaign. There the stakes are tremendous—they involve control of the dominant American Party itself.

Hines Defense Hammers At Racket Aide's Story

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 — George Weinberg, lieutenant for the policy combine of Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer, proved a difficult witness for the defense this morning in the trial of James J. Hines, powerful Tammany District leader, on the charge of "fixing" for the numbers racket.

Weinberg, who has pleaded guilty in the hope of obtaining leniency on the same indictment as that which had brought the Tammany politician into court, for two hours sidestepped the effort of Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief defense counsel, to trap him into admitting he had stolen the money left in the combine in 1934.

Weinberg had said that after the 156 days in 1934 when the numbers were "fixed," there was $330,000 left on the books. Time after time Lloyd Paul Stryker, counsel for Mr. Hines, thundered the question:

"Where is that money?"

Once he closed in on his quarry with the query:

"You stole that money, didn't you, Weinberg?"

Sticks to His Story

Each time Weinberg, who has given such damaging testimony against the defendant, wriggled clear of the net, replying that the $330,000 represented merely book capital and that Schultz had most of it, as a result of a $275,000 loan. He said that some of the policy bankers had most of the remainder.

The purpose of this line of inquiry seemed clear. First, proof that Weinberg had stolen the policy money would further discredit this witness, who has already been branded a "crook," "gangster," and two-time perjurer. Second, it might supply a possible motive for the charges leveled by Weinberg against the defendant.

Mr. Stryker then hammered relentlessly at the witness in a effort to elicit from him admission he had been placed in a Hotel Commodore room with Harry Schoenhaus, another Schultz henchman, so he could persuade him to turn State's evidence and they could then tell the same story.

Defense Turns to Sarcasm

"Do you think, Weinberg, this was done so two dear old friends could get together in a social way?" Mr. Stryker asked.

But sarcasm was no more effective than dudgeoning had been, for Weinberg insisted he knew of no plan to help him sway Schoenhaus into turning State's evidence.

No observer could escape the impression that Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney for New York County, who has brought Mr. Hines to trial, was having a rough time of it.

Not one of his objections was sustained, and on one occasion, Justice Ferdinand Pecora, in ruling against Mr. Dewey, did it so

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

Business Gains Reflect Spread Of World Hope

Optimistic reports hold international spotlight—Washington seen as only wet blanket.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—Business news was optimistic on a broad and international front today.

Prospects were favorable for a happy conclusion of the two biggest trade pacts of all, those with Great Britain and Canada, with announcements expected soon. State Department officials who can't take vacations until the pacts are concluded were saying privately that they "expect vacations before long."

Domestic business statistics showed improvement, too.

The cautious Federal Reserve Board issued statistics indicating industry had won back in the past seven weeks nearly everything it had lost in the past seven months. It found the revival had exceeded expectations. It found it had come contra-seasonally. It found, in short, that industrial production rose during July to 83 per cent, compared with 77 per cent in June, and that in the first three weeks of August it was still plowing ahead. The board earlier had estimated the July index at 80 per cent and had to revise figures upward.

Along with this news came another happy announcement.

$1,000,000,000 Increase

Commerce Department officials added another $1,000,000,000 to the American pocketbook, on paper at least, when they raised the estimate of this year's expected national income from below $60,000,000,000 to $61,000,000,000. The smaller figure was the earlier estimate now increased because of quickening business. Last year's income was $69,000,000,000—the largest since 1929's peak of $81,000,000,000, and contrasting with the 1932 low of $39,545,000,000. The American people will know what to do with that extra income officials here opined.

This wasn't all the good news either.

The stock market was staging another revival, steel activity was increasing, and prospects of big automobile production ahead stirred hope. However, as usual, business men regarded Washington as a possible wet blanket on further revival.

Wagner Act Change

Here a number of developments indicated the present state of affairs.

Encouraged by the Roosevelt announcement that the Wagner Act needed reconsideration, George H. Davis, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, proposed broad changes in the Act and charged that both it and its administrators exert influences "working strongly against economic recovery."

He urged the following amendments:

1. Make the "closed shop" illegal.
2. Ban sympathetic strikes.
3. Ban strikes in violation of a contract, or law.
4. Protect employees from labor union interference in self-organizing.
5. End exclusive-bargaining rights granted unions representing a majority of an employer's workers.

Another cloud hanging over business recovery is the prospect of a "purge" of big business in the monopoly inquiry. Here it was revealed that Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, a conservative, is compiling his own data on monopolies, independent of the rest of the committee of which he is a member. If the committee departs from "complete objectivity," he asserted, he would make an "independent investigation" aimed against a "New Deal assault on business."

Change in Wagner Act recommended: Financial Page.

Every State Shares In Federal Projects

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Public Works Administration announced Aug. 24 that actual construction had begun on $152,794,000 worth of federal projects. The Administration also approved 33 new non-federal projects.

To date allotments for Federal projects amount to $196,840,871. The Act authorizes $200,000,000 worth of construction. Projects now are in operation in every state and remaining funds for Federal works likely will be used only for expansions, officials said.

Intimate Message From the Country

Monitor Reporter Gets New Outlook on Southwest—Region Found Practically Free of Political and Industrial Woes

[The Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau is surveying important regional problems in the United States, in a series that will run several times a week, until about Oct. 1.]

The Southwest, Aug. 1938

This is a land of beauty and of surprise, of slow-spoken, witty people, and of exhilarating air. Those of us who only drive across New Mexico and Arizona on big highways or ride stupidly on the train—behind plate glass like a fish in a fish-market display—have a lot to learn. For much of both states is not only cool but frequently rather moist.

We spent the first two weeks of August in the Gila National Forest, in New Mexico, and it rained a little every afternoon. And drop a native of Maine or a one-time resident of Switzerland (like this reporter) down in Alpine, Ariz., and he would swear he is in either Jackman, Maine, or the high Savoy. And late one afternoon this month, in southern New Mexico, not far from the border of old Mexico, we saw and counted 144 antelope. Moreover, sleeping under the stars in this same country for two weeks this month, we really needed the kapok lining of our sleeping bag, and every morning it was hoary with dew.

What has all of this to do, you may ask, with a reportorial survey of national affairs? A whole lot. It clears away a few of the misunderstandings which 9 out of 10 easterners have about this area; it is an introduction to the Southwest. Deserts and sagebrush; crumpled barren mountains; fierce heat and fantastic cacti; these are all part of the Southwest, too. But they aren't all.

Humor Found Everywhere

There is one common denominator hereabouts. It is humor. Scratch a Southwesterner and you find a Will Rogers. Take Henry Woodrow, forest ranger who for 28 years has manned the cabin at the foot of Mogollon Baldy, a 12,000-foot peak in the Gila National Forest. Henry is almost inarticulate, from choice and from leading a solitary life. We spent a day with him, but from his proud Forest Service colleagues we heard this story:

Henry suspected that the temporary lookout on the top of the mountain was soldiering on his job—was lying cozily in his cabin atop Mogollon Baldy instead of mounting the lookout tower. There was a telephone in both places. One early morning Henry climbed the peak; went up into the tower; telephoned his slumbering assistant in the cabin a few hundred feet below; said: "Everything all right up there in the tower?" "All fine," cheerily reported the lazy lookout, answering the phone from his warm bunk. "You up in the tower?" asked Henry. "Sure, everything OK" replied the lookout. "That's funny," said Henry, "I'm up there, too!"

Another conclusion is that the Southwesterners, with their typical common sense, salty humor, and minding-their-own-business, are getting along very well. No dire political battles rock the area. Economically, things seem fairly stable. The cattle business is not bad. Mining is recovering from the latest recession. Herds are in good shape, and in most places the summer range seems adequate.

The Federal Government has been particularly helpful to ranchers through the Farm Credit Administration and the intermediate credit agencies. Ranchers need loans—need grub-staking. Local bankers are shy. But the Government guarantee, through the FCA, has provided working capital for ranchers all over the area, and the loans are good ones, according to one or two local authorities we consulted.

Gold mining, like silver, has been booming under New Deal monetary policy. Copper, flat last winter, is picking up again. Clarkdale and Jerome, Ariz., which we visited, were prepossessingly active and lacking in down-at-the-heel stores or homes.

Cotton a Major Problem

As for cotton, which is increasingly grown in New Mexico, Arizona, and California—well, its price depends on the Government peg—at heavy cost to the taxpayer—and ultimately depends on world conditions. A great question mark hovers over cotton. Will world markets come back or have they gone for good? Can new domestic uses be developed? Will the mechanical picker create new problems?

The largest cotton plantations in the world are now said to be in California (you might know). This pervasive crop thus widens its influence in the United States, as if it were not enough to dominate the economy of the Old South. And it may almost be said that the more cotton is grown in the Southwest, the more insistent will become the challenge for tackling the economic and agricultural problems of the Old South. And that, perhaps, is where the issues aroused in the Georgia and South Carolina elections—the fundamental issues of crop evolution—tie in with these remote irrigated lands out here amid the boundless horizons.

But such problems do not intrude themselves this summer along the broad highways, in the cities, and the cool upland areas of the Southwest. Far away, indeed, are they on the verge of the Southwest's greatest marvel, the Grand Canyon, or at the old Hopi villages north of Flagstaff, Ariz. At Moenkopi or Oraibi, Ariz., for instance—and the latter place is said to be the oldest continuously-inhabited town in the United States—the sense of antiquity and only superficial change is intense. There may be a stray gasoline pump, but the Indians still coax corn and peaches from the seemingly-barren deserts, and the sunsets from these mesas are the same the conquistadors saw a few decades after Columbus.

Here in the Southwest is the cradle of history of the United States—over a century before Plymouth or Jamestown. Here Dr. Goddard of Clark University works on his rockets to communicate across interplanetary space. Here the courts—in New Mexico—had the good sense to step on a lottery scheme last week which might have produced an Irish sweepstakes on American soil.

Oh, the Southwest is something to write about! J. B. Priestley, the region's new discoverer, is leaving big footsteps to follow.

Erwin D. Canham

Man's Top Speed on Ground Put at 360 M. P. H. by Eyston

WENDOVER, Utah, Aug. 25 (AP)—The world's speed king, Capt. George E. T. Eyston of England, feels that at almost 360 miles an hour he virtually has reached the ceiling of speed on land.

His chief rival, John Cobb, also of London, holds however that there is no limit to the rate of motion man can attain on the ground.

Captain Eyston, yesterday was timed at 347.16 miles an hour as he rocketed his Thunderbolt automobile through the measured mile on the Bonneville Salt Flats just east of here.

He admitted today dash-board instruments showed he hit very close to 360 on the return run through the mile when failure of an electric-eye timing device nullified his certain new record.

"I've figured it out," said Captain Eyston, "and I don't think a land speed of much more than 360 miles an hour is possible.

"Racing tires to hold up at greater speeds can't be built. At 360 the outside of the tire is traveling at the speed of sound, about 700 miles an hour. If they weren't completely shielded, the wind alone would rip them wide open."

After you pass 300, he went on, the graph of trouble rises almost vertically, and the graph of car and engine performance drops rapidly. "Man won't go much faster than 360 on land," he said.

Countered Mr. Cobb:

"If you can get tires that will hold up, if mechanical engineering continues its remarkable development, and if you can get long enough straightaway courses, I don't think there's any limit to the speed man could travel."

Mr. Cobb, who is awaiting use of the salt flats for a record attempt in his turtle-shaped Railton car, and Sir Malcolm Campbell of England are the only other men who have driven a car faster than 300 miles an hour.

Sir Malcolm set the mark at 301 m.p.h. on the flats in 1936. Captain Eyston hiked it to 311.42 last November. Mr. Cobb hit better than 300 in a trial run last week.

Captain Eyston's crew set to work grooming Thunderbolt for a new assault tentatively set for tomorrow.

Swing Pays the Light Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Here's a suggestion on how to pay your electric bill—if you have musically-inclined neighbors.

The Rural Electrification Administration related today that a negro family living near Bowling Green, Va., installed a "nickel-in-the-slot" phonograph when the house was wired for electricity.

Enough friends played the phonograph during the first month to take care of most of the electric bill.

Japan Bestows Honor on Duce

ROME, Aug. 25 (AP)—The highest decoration Japan awards to foreigners, the Grand Cordon of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum, was bestowed upon Premier Mussolini yesterday in a new affirmation of Italian-Japanese friendship.

The Grand Cordon of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum consists of a medallion representing a chrysanthemum. To this is fastened a large sunburst flanked with chrysanthemum flowers and leaves. It is worn on the left hip, suspended by a cordon or ribbon of red with purple edges, hung from the right shoulder.

The only order, of higher rank, reserved for the Japanese themselves, is the Collar of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum. This decoration, consisting of a similar medallion, is hung from the neck on a gold chain.

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In the Boston Section:

Plea for conservation of Boston's share of highway fund.

N. E. big business warned deeds, not words, needed to win public good will.

P. R. urged in Providence, R. I.

Primary campaigns in full swing.

and News From All New England in the

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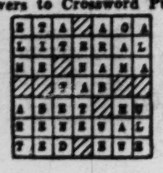
Answers to Crossword Puzzle



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Franco to Bomb Trucks Carrying French Gasoline

PERPIGNAN, France, Aug. 25 (AP)—The French Departmental Prefecture warned French automobile convoys carrying gasoline into Government Spain today that Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco had broadcast the announcement that he intended to bomb and machine-gun such convoys with airplanes.

Border officials estimated 100 automobiles and trucks loaded with gasoline enter Spain daily. They go with an official French permit, since gasoline is not regarded in France as among the supplies prohibited by an international nonintervention agreement.

The Prefecture warned truck drivers to proceed with utmost caution. It declared more than 100 French truckers were wounded and a number killed in raids by Insurgent airplanes on previous automobile transport convoys carrying oranges from Valencia.

General Franco's warning was broadcast from Salamanca, the Prefecture said. It consisted of the announcement that the trucks would be attacked and the prediction that the supply system from France would be wrecked soon.

Bombed by Five Planes

MADRID, Aug. 25 (AP)—Thirteen persons were killed and many injured today when five tri-motored of Alicante. The Civil Governor of airplanes bombed Torrevieja, south Alicante said he believed the number hurt was large and that 14 houses were wrecked.

Swedish Youths Enjoy 'Canvas Holidays'

The Accordion Player Adds to Sailing Thrills

Sweden's young folks are natural sailors. All through the summer months happy groups spend their holidays "running" before the wind and singing, as they go, lively tunes to the accompaniment of an accordion. This year, a new venture opens, an International Country Club, for those who like sailing. The club and the "canvas holidays" are part of the service of the Swedish Sailing School.

Air-Liner Attack By Japan Forms New War Peril

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 25—Action of the Japanese in forcing down and machine-gunning a Chinese passenger airplane has constituted a new type of "incident," which appears likely to lead to international complications.

New problems arise not only from the fact that the plane, subsequently sunk between Canton and Macao, was owned by the China National Aviation Corporation, which is jointly Chinese and American controlled. But the situation is made more complex by the official intimation today that passenger airplanes might continue to be attacked, while operating in the area which Japan has designated as the "war zone."

[The Japanese Army has designated all of China east of a line between Pakhoi, deep in the south, and Sian, in west-central Shensi Province, a zone of hostilities.]

Rear Admiral Kiyoshi Noda, spokesman for the Navy Department, today told a press conference that the naval airplanes which attacked the passenger craft could not ascertain the identity of the Chinese airplane.

Admiral Noda repudiated any intention on the part of the Japanese to attack passenger airplanes. But he asserted that such airplanes are not immune from attack under international law if they cross the zone of hostility.

The admiral denied any suggestion that the attack, as had been reported, was prompted by an effort to kill Dr. Sun Fo, head of China's Legislative Yuan, who has been in Russia attempting to negotiate for assistance to the Chinese cause.

[Dr. Sun was understood to have booked passage on the plane, but later proceeded from Hong Kong to the temporary capital at Hankow by another route. He was said to have arrived later.]

Any general practice of attacking passenger airplanes would almost certainly provoke a serious incident ultimately since the ambassadors and other high diplomatic representatives of foreign powers often use this mode of transportation. The Counselor of the American Embassy in China, Willis Peck, plans to fly to Hong Kong and Chungking in the near future.

Poison Gas Use Charged

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—China charged Japan today with "creating a grave situation" by the use of poison gas.

Swiss Move Toward Centralization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—The delicately balanced Swiss Federation is slowly undergoing radical changes in the direction of increased centralization, at a time when rumblings of National Socialist activity are heard among the German-speaking majority.

On the whole, German Swiss are loyal to the Confederation, and resist the type of Nazi propaganda that permeated Austria and the Sudeten region in Czechoslovakia, and is active in many European countries where there are German minorities.

In Switzerland, the German-speaking population amounts to about 70 per cent of the whole. There are no minorities, properly speaking, for each of the four component groups—German, French, Italian, and Romansch—enjoys cultural autonomy.

Federal Penal Code

In a recent plebiscite, however, the German Swiss steamrolled a Federal Penal Code that was designed to "unify" century-old customs. The code passed by a bare majority, since the French, Italian, Romansch, and some of the Roman Catholic Cantons opposed it.

The minorities felt crushed under this weight of sheer numbers. While the incident is not of major importance in itself, it adds to the strains being placed on Swiss unity.

As a compromise between four races, two religions, and 22 formerly sovereign States—the cantons—the Swiss Confederacy is a delicate instrument.

Brief Civil War

Switzerland actually collapsed at the end of the eighteenth century before the invasion of the French revolutionists because the cantons could not be brought to fight together. After the experiment of a civil war in 1847, which lasted only a few weeks, ended almost without casualties, and mobilized on both sides about 175,000 men, the necessity was felt for a strong central government. The Federal Council, or Cabinet, a Parliament grouping two Houses, provided a permanent central organ.

Army, money, post and telegraph, railways, customs and public economy, became the domain of the Federal Government. The Cantons have kept direct taxation, public education, and to a large extent, police and justice. The compromise of Confederacy aims at maintaining the maximum of particular, cantonal rights, compatible with the safety of the country as a whole.

This mechanism is slowly moving toward increased centralization. In the economic and financial fields the Federal Government needs constantly increasing sources of income. The Federal railways are indebted to the tune of 3,000,000,000 Swiss francs (about $700,000,000); the total Federal debt amounts to more than 6,000,000,000 Swiss francs.

Under the pressure of the powerful Socialist Party, the Unions and the Bourgeoise Left, the Government does not take steps to reduce expenses but creates a system of direct taxation, which is an infringement upon the cantons' constitutional prerogatives. High taxation is increasing the cost of living, and Switzerland needs a high tariff to protect its home market, keep its workmen employed, and procure new resources for government relief. Federal regulations concerning business in general are spreading a powerful net over the country.

Any blow at Cantonal autonomy is a blow at Switzerland itself. Each Canton represents a collective individuality. The Cantons joined the Confederacy to preserve their local individuality, their particular customs, and liberties. If the Confederacy itself threatens them by a policy of centralization, disaffection may arise.

The times seem to require an economic adaptation. So Switzerland is searching for a way to preserve cantonal autonomy untouched. Since the problem is being approached in a comprehensive way by many Swiss political thinkers, there is sound reason to hope that the danger will be finally avoided.

Swiss to Ballot On Banning Nazis

By the Associated Press

Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 24

Switzerland will vote shortly on a proposal launched by the Socialist Party of Basel to bar Nazi organizations from the country.

A petition submitted to the Federal Government was signed by more than 15,000 voters, more than enough to bring a national vote.

The Socialist proposal was an aftermath of recent rioting in Zurich between members of the "Frontist" Party, which closely copies the German Nazi organization, and police.

The Federal Council on July 1 banned the use of foreign national or party emblems in Switzerland in an effort to halt the spread of militant Nazi or similar movements in the country.

League Societies Come to Aid Of Disenfranchised Nationals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Further evidence of the disability of the Minority Treaties of the 1919 Paris Peace Conference to cope with growing unrest and complaints of Europe's many disenfranchised nationals is seen in resolutions recently passed by a congress of the Federation of League of Nations Societies meeting here.

Not only would these resolutions implement the existing international legislature governing the treatment of minorities, but it would reform, and extend it, and even provide for the treatment of persons who are completely severed from any state.

The question of granting collective rights to minorities in states, of minorities as a whole, and individual members of minorities would be open to discussion and consideration of national societies, who, in turn, were urged to submit to the secretariat suggestions for future Congresses to consider.

Regarding the rights of national minorities, the Congress, in its resolutions declared:

The right of members of minorities to life, liberty and full equality with the majority of the state in which they live must be assured more effectively than hitherto.

In order to prepare changes which may be necessary to achieve results stated in the previous resolution, experts in minority questions and international organizations interested in those questions, should be invited to collaborate in considering all the measures to be included in this reform of international law.

In order to give support to the Council of the League of Nations in its application of the provisions for the protection of minorities, a permanent committee should be set up.

No unjustifiable restriction should be placed upon cultural relations between peoples of the same nationality in different states.

No person should be subjected to any pressure, direct or indirect, to deny or abandon his nationality. The procedure with regard to minority questions should be speeded up.

Realizing that the Minority Statutes, as prepared under the Treaty of Versailles, took into consideration only those nationals caught within the boundaries of the various so-called Succession States, or states created by the peace treaties, the congress further recognized that just minority claims existed in many other sections—these to be also considered.

Recalling the repeated efforts which the Federation has made in the past to bring about a diminution of the number of state-less persons, and in particular its resolutions on the subject in 1937, the Minorities Committee added it notes with regret that the situation in this respect threatens to deteriorate still further in consequence of the measures of denationalization adopted or proposed in various countries.

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Farm Experts Defend Zoning As Guard to Public Interest

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, Que., Aug. 25 (CP)—Zoning—"the use of the police power as applied to land"—was defended on ground of public interest by Prof. George S. Wehrwein of the College of Agriculture at Madison, Wis., in an address before the International Conference of Agricultural Economists.

While conceding the system was drastic and perhaps reduced the individual's income and diminished the value of his land, Professor Wehrwein argued it was justified because "it is in the interest of public welfare and even health and safety."

Under zoning, the State grants to a municipality the power to divide its land into districts and declare permitted and prohibited uses for each area. Its chief aims are conservation of forests and game and preventing settlement on submarginal lands, with consequent losses to settlers and eventually, the public.

Professor Wehrwein admitted the plan "restricts the individual in the utilization of his property." But he held that "it is a democratic method for securing public welfare even though it restricts the rights of a minority."

Theory Supported

Agreement with the theory that the interests of the minority must be subject to that of the majority was expressed also by a Polish delegate, S. Schmidt, who followed Professor Wehrwein before the convention representing 19 nations in the discussion that opened on "Land Tenure and the Social Control of the Use of Land."

"Nobody will question that social control of land should be exercised in the interest of public welfare," Professor Schmidt declared. If landowners are in the minority and their interests are in conflict with the public welfare, "sooner or later they will have to surrender."

A "great danger" exists in this respect, however, in that the political ideas that control the question usually favor the present generation only, he felt. Thus, the control of land exercised by governments might be to the benefit of the present generation but to the economic disadvantage of its sons.

For Private Control

Prof. Andrew Stewart of the University of Alberta expressed the belief that no further economies could be brought about by shifting to public ownership of agricultural land in Canada, or by extending the present amount of direct control exercised over the industry.

While mistakes had been made and were being made under private ownerships and competition, Professor Stewart asserted, this provided a "totally insufficient" ground for the conclusion that more profitable results would be brought about the other way.

Through the feeling that increased Government control of the land would lead to increased economies was growing in Canada, Professor Stewart declared the tendency to substitute "admonition and direction" for "advice and information" had not progressed as far in the Dominion as it had in the United States.

Too great Government regulation of farm land could be harmful, agreed V. P. Timoshenko of the Food Research Institute at Stamford University, California. As an example, he declared, Russia's collective farming system, under rigid government supervision, had failed to yield even the "mechanistic results" expected of it. Besides, interests of many millions of farmers had been "sacrificed."

Trend in U. S.

Henry C. Taylor of Chicago's Farm Foundation, discussing the land tenure topic, found that in the United States a new form of feudalism appeared to be springing up as the result of the willingness of the farmer to give up a measure of his independence in return for greater security.

"There seems to be a passing of freedom to farm, with the hope of improvement in security of tenure and possibly an improvement in the incomes of working farmers," he declared.

Landlords were taking more interest in the management of the land. Insurance companies and other money lenders were beginning to exercise control over land on which they loaned money. Management companies supervised farms of absentee landlords. And on top of this there was the Government's excursion into the field of economic planning and control.

Once, Mr. Taylor said, it was the American ideal that every farmer should own the land he tilled. Now, from this thought of freedom "the people of the United States have apparently turned aside."

He spoke to delegates here for a week's consideration of farm problems. The second day of the convention saw Mr. Taylor and C. Von Dietze, German delegate, discuss "Land and the Social Control of the Use of the Land."

Honored for Heroism on Panay

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25 (AP)—Three United States Navy men received today the Navy Department's highest decorations for heroism during the sinking of the USS Panay by Japanese aircraft Dec. 12, 1937.

They received the awards from Col. Charles F. B. Price, commanding the Fourth United States Marines here. They are Radio Operator, first class, Charles Adams of Little Rock, Ark.; Radio Operator, second class, Reginald Peterson of Berkeley, Calif., and Chief Pharmacist's Mate Thomas A. Coleman of Philadelphia.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Peterson received the Navy Cross, the Navy's highest peacetime award, for operating the Panay's machine guns against the Japanese attackers until their ammunition was expended. Mr. Coleman received the Navy's Expeditionary Medal for caring for the wounded ashore after the gunboat sank and amid continuing fire from Japanese forces ashore.

The Fourth Marines paraded today in honor of the three men.

Palestine Gunmen Shoot Official

JERUSALEM, Aug. 25 (AP)—J. S. Moffat, British Assistant District Commissioner, was fatally shot yesterday by gunmen who invaded district administrative headquarters at Jenin, in Northern Palestine.

Another British official of the same rank, Lewis Yelland Andrews, was killed at Nazareth last September.

Continuation of the 28 months of guerrilla warfare between Arabs and Jews, with the British attempting to suppress the lawlessness has so far brought no letup in the situation. Signs of efficient Arab command have made increasing trouble for the British authorities, who lately have been coping with the Arabs' new resort to laying land mines on highways, a device which has caused a number of casualties.

The seriousness of the situation may be measured from the fact that in the first three weeks of this month 357 casualties were recorded. One particular Arab gang that has given the British much trouble has been organizing night raids on towns. Planes have been used to search the hills for a band that invaded Hebron and other towns, setting fire to post office, bank, and police headquarters.

U. S. Envoy's Aid Sought

HANKOW, Aug. 25 (AP)—The China National Aviation Corporation's American manager, W. L. Bond, has asked the United States Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson, for protection of the company's air liners as the result of the machine gunning of a Douglas plane near Canton Wednesday.

Mr. Bond also reported the incident to Pan American Airways, which have a 45 per cent interest in the CNAC.

Hankow officials pointed out that the China National Aviation Corporation steadfastly has refused to accept munitions or other military freight, and has insisted upon maintaining a strictly civilian character since Chinese-Japanese hostilities broke out.

HONG KONG, Aug. 25 (AP)—Air line officials said they believed at least 12 persons were slain inside the Chinese-American air liner which was forced down and machine-gunned by Japanese warplanes between Canton and Macao.

Search parties spread through the countryside around the scene of the attack in search for survivors. The U. S. Gunboat Mindanao sped from Hong Kong to Macao to help survivors. Rescue forces also included a British gunboat and Chinese troops.

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Tighter Immigration Control Prepared by Argentine Decree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — After Oct. 1 immigrants and visitors to Argentina will be subjected to new and tighter restrictions, set out in an executive decree, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, after consultation with the Agricultural and Interior Ministries. The edict, which has not enjoyed unanimously favorable reception at home, "fixes new rules for the admission of foreigners with a view to selecting and regularizing immigration, preferring a greater assimilative aptitude and avoiding prejudice to workers in the country, to prevent decline of employment and living standards."

One of the main requirements for foreigners, including tourists, entering Argentina is a disembarkation permit, which can be obtained only from the Immigration Department through consular authorities. To secure this permit, apart from existing routine demands, which include fingerprints, good conduct certificates, etc, travelers must explain reasons for the visit, their profession or trade, time expected to be spent in Argentina, financial resources and other data. A committee composed of representatives of the Foreign, Agricultural, and Interior ministries will decide each application.

Tourists must give a guarantee to consuls that they will not stay in Argentina more than three months.

Mitigating Clauses

The decree, at first sight rather drastic and contrary to the traditional spirit of the legislation facilitating settlemen in Argenina is mitigated by one or two saving clauses such as exempting immigrants from countries with which bilateral colonization agreements have been signed. Scandinavian and other "selected countries" are already or will soon be included in this category, arrangements being well advanced for fairly large-scale agricultural settlement with the co-operation of the supplying and receiving governments.

There are also guarantees for passengers in transit to boundary States; for foreigners already resident in Argentina and their families who may be called to them; foreigners of distinction, regarding whom consuls will act on their own discretion; visiting theatrical companies; specialized technicians; and for those arriving to contract marriage with Argentines or foreigners domiciled in the country.

There is obvious dissatisfaction, which is not limited to the liberal school of thought. La Presna, in an editorial, roundly attacked the "'de facto' way" of regulating immigration by decree, considering that it was up to Congress to pass on such an important subject, especially as the original precepts dated as far back as the Immigration and Colonization Law of Oct. 19, 1876.

Objections Voiced

The same paper—the influence of which cannot be denied—objected to basing permanent regulations on transitory reasons, that of poor harvests, for instance, pointing out that new and better harvests would soon be due. It objected even more strongly to the constant argument that immigration should be regulated by exclusive selection of the agricultural colonizing type.

An open door for improvement of the urban industries and to develop the Sciences and Arts was equally important, it said.

Another official reason for the decree, given in an explanation of motives, is that "the present international situation" may be responsible for "an immediate increase of immigrants who wish to enter the Argentine Republic for temporary reasons which do not satisfy the exigencies of a good immigration policy." These "political immigrants"—Jews are obviously included—are objected to because they cannot be assimilated. They are not adaptable, it is argued, because they prefer urban occupations where they compete with nationals and do not add to production. Many Argentines agree on this point.

When all allowances are made, however, it can be seen that nearly all influential voices outside the governing circles are opposed to undue restraint on immigrants. Congressional debates have shown that the country is not satisfied with its population figures and there are continual references to the statesman of the past who declared that the art of government for Argentina was the are of populating. It is feared that the introduction of more red tape will dissuade the best colonizing elements, not to mention the tourists, from attempting to enter the country.

Third Term Endorsed

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—The 800 delegates attending the West Virginia Industrial Union Council of the CIO Aug. 24 unanimously endorsed a third term for President Roosevelt. Van A. Bittner, District President of the United Mine Workers, largest unit of the Council, predicted the President would carry every state in the Union should he choose to run.

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These Locomotive Wheels Are Made to Stand 100-Miles-an-Hour Speed

Australian Judge Blames Crime On Civic Negligence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Most criminals come from slum suburbs, and the community is to blame for failing to provide a proper environment for the young, Judge Alfred W. Foster of the Victoria County Court declared in a recent address here.

"If the public wants revenge to be the basis of the punishment, then the public wants reforming," he said. Before punishment is justifiable, Judge Foster says there must be moral blameworthiness. But he had found that most criminals came from suburbs where they had no real homes and where they met bad companions about the streets. The fact that they had never had a chance made their moral blameworthiness much less than most people liked to believe.

"You may say, 'Flog this delinquent or put that one in gaol,'" the judge continued. "In my opinion it is we who should be sent to gaol. We are failing to provide too many young minds with the proper environment."

When young people broke the law, they were imprisoned, placed in a reformatory or released on a bond, Judge Foster added. A halfway house without the stigma of either the gaol or the reformatory was urgently needed, he said.

He concluded that lack of proper homes was the real reason for most delinquency.

Wheels of High Speed Trains Now Safer and More Durable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — America's new, high-speed railway trains have been reshod with more durable wheels, it was disclosed at the Purdue University Engineering Experiment Station.

Although there have been no wheel accidents, a new safety chapter in railroading had to be written when trains speeded up to 100 miles an hour.

At first, one long round-trip usually was sufficent to necessitate a new set of wheels for super-speed trains. Today a streamliner can eross the Continent 38 times on the same set of wheels.

These "winged heels" look the same as ever. But they have been armored, by heat and alloy treatments, against some strange freaks.

Much of the new information came from a 12,000-pound rotor, a huge roller of solid steel set up in a Purdue laboratory to imitate what happens when brakes are clamped on at 100 miles and more an hour. The results were just announced. The experiments were conducted by Prof. H. Ruben Koenig and Prof. D. S. Clark of the Mechanical Engineering School.

The 12,000-pound rotor is spun by an engine until its speed is equivalent to the wheels of a fast train. Released by its engine, the steel mass continues to revolve. It has the momentum of a real train.

A car wheel is clamped to one end of the rotor. Regular rail service brakes on this wheel are used to stop the rotor. The wheel and brakes take all the strains they would get from a train speeding over the rails. But what happens to the wheels is visible to science for the first time through thermocouples and other instruments.

At the equivalent of 100 to 110 miles an hour part of the steel tire of the car wheel reaches a temperature of 2,100 degrees Fahrenheit. This extreme heat covers an area of several inches of the wheel's rail-contact surface.

That area turns glowing red. It vaporizes some of the cast-iron brake shoe. A white-hot mist of iron streams six feet out behind the shoe.

Some of the metal of the shoe is welded to the car wheel. After such a stop, there are patches of newly welded metal spread in thin coats on the wheel tire.

Under this heat and strain, car wheels change their shapes. The normal form is like that of a dinner plate. If the edges of a dinner plate should curl upward when a hot potato is laid in the center of the dish, that would be a reasonable description of what happens to the huge steel car wheels.

Their rims warp inward as much as a quarter of an inch. Most of this warp comes out when the wheel cools or the strain is taken off. Some wheels, in the Purdue tests, have remained slightly but permanently deformed.

Another freak of the high-speed braking is transverse cracks across the tire of the wheel. They start so fine that a microscope may be needed to detect them. But they grow until a third of a wheel may drop off like a chip.

10 Soviet Officials Sentenced in Purge In Azerbaijan State

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (AP)—Ten officials of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan in southwestern Asia were sentenced to execution for participation in a counter-revolutionary plot to separate Azerbaijan from the Soviet Union.

They were convicted of belonging to an organized group of conspirators within the Azerbaijan Commissariat of Agriculture.

On Aug. 8 the Baku newspaper Bakinski Rabotnik reported 14 officials had been indicted for the plot and said they had sought to create discontent and start an armed revolt by spreading anthrax. They also were accused of plotting the assassination of Communist leaders and to restore capitalism under an independent bourgeois regime.

Searchers Return From Plane Hunt

BARROW, Alaska, Aug. 25 (AP)—A searching party returned yesterday from another fruitless hunt for the last Russian transpolar plane, but members said they were convinced Eskimos actually saw Sigismund Levanefisky's craft disappear near Oliktuk a year ago.

The party, headed by Dr. Homer F. Kellems of Delaware, Okla., made the search after erecting a monument near here to Will Rogers and Wiley Post, airplane crash victims.

The Rev. P. G. Klerekoper of Barrow, who accompanied Dr. Kellems' party to Oliktuk, said the search was handicapped by bad weather and insufficient equipment.

"We spoke to many Eskimos who claim they heard the plane's motor," the Rev. Mr. Klerekoper reported. "Their story appeared airtight in answer to every question asked."

Mr. Levanefisky and five companions disappeared on a flight from Moscow, Aug. 13, 1937.

Magill Quits Treasury Post

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday accepted the resignation of Roswell Magill, Under Secretary of the Treasury, with an expression of "genuine regret."

Mr. Magill, who has been the Treasury's top tax expert for a year and a half, recalled in a letter to the President that he had accepted his appointment in January, 1937, with the understanding he would return to his professorship in the Columbia University Law School this September.

Then, tendering his resignation effective Sept. 15, Mr. Magill added, "The attainment of the ideals of a fair and adequate Federal tax system, co-ordinated with the revenue system of the states; and of a tax administration organized to determine the citizen's liability promptly and economically, is a complex task, requiring planning on a broad front and co-operation among many governmental agencies and officials.

"Problems of this sort cannot be quickly solved, or indeed solved once and for all, but they must be constantly attacked.

"I am glad to have had an opportunity to participate in the Treasury's work upon them."

Expressing "very genuine regret" in accepting the resignation, the President said he wanted Mr. Magill to know "how very much I appreciate your giving the time you have, and your generous offer to serve again 'on call.'"

Mr. Magill was a director of the recent administration investigation into asserted tax avoidance and evasion and, during the last Congress, headed the group of Treasury experts aiding legislative committees in drafting the 1938 revenue law.

Truck Loadings In July Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Continuing to reflect curtailed business activity, movement of freight by motor truck in July was 3.07 per cent under June and was 16.34 per cent below July, 1937, the American Trucking Associations, Inc., reports in its monthly truck loadings review. The associations' figures based on reports received from 130 representative motor carriers in 31 states, showed these operators moved 468,142 tons of freight in July, against 482,962 tons in June and 559,516 tons in July, 1937.

During July railroad freight carloadings were showing contra-seasonal increases. The trucking association makes no comment regarding the comparative trend of rail and truck loadings.

The truck loadings index figure for July stood at 90.68, compared with 91.28 for June and 92.24 for May.

Peru Visit Doubtful

HYDE PARK, N. Y., (AP)—President Roosevelt said Aug. 23 he thought he would be unable to attend the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, in December, although he had hoped to attend.

Marker in Rural Michigan Typifies Era of Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MASON, Mich., Aug. 25—Dedication of a monument near here today commemorates the bringing to rural Michigan of its greatest mechanical liberator from farm drudgery—electricity.

The great practical significance of electric power in farm life is exemplified in the nature of the monument, a simple expanded steel pole set in a concrete base and forming an integral part of the first planned rural electrification line in Michigan. The line is seven miles long and runs between Mason and Dansville. On the post is a bronze plaque giving the history of the line, built 11 years ago by the Consumers Power Company.

Actually, rural electrification got its start in the State 40 years ago. Costs of such service were high, however, and comparatively few farmers felt able to afford this "luxury." By 1927 only about 4,000 farms had electric power, and many of these had it merely because they happened to be situated on the route of transmission lines between communities.

Developments proved, however, that the time was then ripe for a radical change. In common with a national movement of the same time, a co-operative experiment was undertaken by Michigan State College, the Consumers Power Company, and various other farm groups. The power firm agreed to build the Mason-Dansville line and offered a low-rate schedule, and the College's agricultural engineering staff undertook to "sell" such service to Michigan's farm population by a concrete example of what it could do for them.

Experiment Drew Attention

The college men could see that with electric power the farmers' utility needs would be answered. Motor-driven pumps would supply running water in the home, electric ranges and water heaters would obviate the need for gas as a potential service, and automatic coal stokers and oil burners would be available. Then, too, the nuisance of recharging batteries to keep the farm radio functioning would be ended.

Only 12 farmers—fewer than one in every three along the line's course—signed up for the service. Within a few months, however, the experiment began to bear fruit. As the electricity began to abolish drudgery in the farm homes, facilitated numerous farming operations, and gave indication of increasing profits, other farmers became vitally interested. Visitors came from all parts of the United States to observe the electrified farm houses and talk with the pioneer farmers.

New Field for Development

According to Prof. H. H. Musselman, head of the Agricultural Engineering Department at M. S. C., two main factors entered in at this stage to insure the immediate expansion of the movement. First, the farmers themselves, already in step with the current age of mechanization and consequently receptive to new time and labor-saving ideas, began to voice a demand for such service; second, the utility companies, faced with saturated urban markets and sagging industrial loads because of the business slump, began looking to new fields for development and turned naturally to the great undeveloped rural areas.

Rapid strides were made thereafter. From twentieth place in 1927 among the States in total number of farms electrified, Michigan climbed to fifth place by 1936. The Federally sponsored Rural Electrification Administration, which had come into being in the meantime, added new stimulus, though it was not until April of 1937 that actual incorporation of REA co-operatives got under way in Michigan.

At present slightly more than half of the State's total of about 193,000 farms are electrified. Of this number, 92,000 are served by utility companies and 6,200 by co-operatives organized under the REA. An additional 8,600 farms will be served by REA co-operatives by this fall, it is expected.

Democracy Comparatively New

LAKE COUCHICHING, Ontario, Aug. 2 (CP)—Penetration of democracy into the social order has not taken place as fast as in the political sphere because of democracy's comparative newness, according to M. W. Beckelman of New York City's Welfare Council.

Addressing delegates to the Annual Canadian Conference of Y. M. C. A. secretaries at Geneva Park recently, Mr. Beckelman pointed out that democracy was only 200 years old as compared to the 5,000 years of government which preceded it.

It's no wonder we haven't perfected our machinery," he said. "We should sit down and discover why democracy is still only a phantom and not a reality."

The old concept of the predatory government assumed that social rights did not exist apart from those the rulers granted or were forced to grant. This form of government is reasserting itself now in the Fascist States, he said. He believed only an uneducated person could be happy under regimentation.

In contrast, he declared, are the democracies, where people enjoy the right to determine under what conditions they are to live—not because they are always right but because it is satisfying. Democracy also provides a peaceful means for reform, as long as room is left for the dissenting minority to disagree. Any perpetual suspension of the rights of the minority, who might be right, and might in time be the majority, would leave no peaceful way for reform to assert itself.

"Democracy is so revolutionary because it is the only political structure that provides within itself a means to change itself," he said.

He felt an international war, caused by foreign policies of the totalitarian States, would threaten democracy, although he held no fears for the democracies from the standpoint of military fitness.

Internal threats to democracy, he felt, are its failure to function regarding the essentials of living and the fact it makes possible interference by the emotional non-intelligent with the intelligent.

"In this way, democracy often cancels out and probably most during the crisis," he said.

Wellington Called Blend of Two Names

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand—Wellington, Dominion Capital, unearthed a new piece of information recently when it was pointed out by an historian that the name Wellington, originally adopted in honor of the Duke of Wellington, administrator of India and conqueror of Napoleon, was formed by the Duke as a blend of Wellesley, his family name, and Mornington, name of the Duke's family seat in Ireland.

The information was discovered after an appeal broadcast by the Town Clerk's office for information regarding the name of the suburb of Mornington here—an appeal which brough copious replies.

Hollywood Fans Oppose Slapstick, Horror, Sex

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Fifty thousand fan letters are teaching Hollywood the public wants to see fewer slapstick comedies, horror pictures, and sex dramas on the screen, Joe Pasternak, producer, said Aug. 25.

Love stories about people in ordinary walks, with dramatic emphasis on contemporary situations, are rated first.

Next in order of expressed preference is biography of an important, colorful figure from history.

"There's also an active demand for stories of adventure, mystery, or detective work, blending suspense with surprise endings," Mr. Pasternak said.

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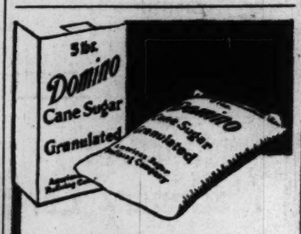

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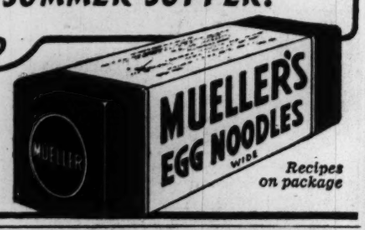

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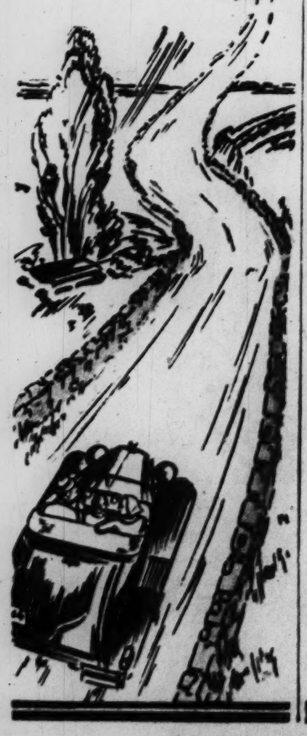

Washington State To Vote on Plan Of Strike Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Three initiative measures will be submitted to the voters of the State of Washington in the November election, according to Belle Reeves, Secretary of State, who has finished counting signatures on petitions.

The three are:

1. Initiative No. 126, to provide for a nonpartisan ballot for the election of the State Superintendent of Schools, and all county superintendents of schools.

2. Initiative No. 129, an act limiting to 40 mills the aggregate annual levy on real and personal property for all purposes, limiting the levy by the State to two mills, provided that the Legislature may omit this levy, in which case it may increase the levy by cities and towns; limiting the levy of other municipal corporations to designated limits.

3. Initiative No. 130, an act to prevent interruption of employment, obstruction of production and trade and commerce and the occurrence of strikes unless approved by a majority vote of the employees involved cast under the supervision of the county auditor and preceded by service of written demands upon the employer involved and an opportunity to adjust such demands during a period of 30 days.

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Trying Out a Roper Social Melon

Wide World

It's a Summer Pastime in Washington

The American Secretary of Commerce poses with his two grandchildren, Richard and Margaret Roper, during the Secretary's annual watermelon feast at the national Capital. A carload of fruit ripened in North Carolina was brought especially for the occasion, and many of Washington's great and near-great paid high tribute to the merits of the popular Southern delicacy.

Hungary: Reform Without 'Inciters'

Imredy tries to secure reforms without any upheaval—Fascism but without Fascists.

Szalasi, Nazi leader, is sentenced to 3 years at hard labor—Tried to overthrow regime.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Aug. 25—Maj. Ferenc Szalasi, the Hungarian National Socialist leader, has been ordered to serve his term of three years at hard labor. The sentence was today confirmed by the Court of Appeal.

The Nazi chieftain was incarcerated pending the appeal, the Supreme Court having refused to release him on bail. He was charged with "incitement," the mild Hungarian term for illegal attempts to overthrow the Government.

The arrest was made in the course of a drive by the Government of Premier Bela Imredy to suppress Nazilism in Hungary.

Berlin Preserves Attitude of Amity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 25

Confirmation of the jail sentence of Maj. Ferenc Szalasi, Hungarian National Socialist leader, is expected to have scant repercussions here. Many fundamental issues of the Reich's foreign policy are involved in relations with Hungary.

Berlin is thus anxious to avoid letting any "incident" disturb the amity with Budapest which recent days have been at such pains to improve.

There is ample precedent for such an attitude. The Rome-Berlin axis, for example, does not permit complaints from Germans in the South Tirol to disturb Italo-German relations.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—"Cold" Fascism is the name given Hungary's new international policy.

The aim of Hungary's regime under the leadership of Dr. Bela Imredy, the energetic Prime Minister, is to prevent revolutionary social movements by introducing substantial reforms.

At the present moment Hungary's mass strivings take the form of Right-Wing radicalism, rather than of Marxism. The Communists have become National Socialists. Sometimes they even refer to their new plans as National Communism. To prevent this development, Dr. Imredy is himself applying an extensive Fascist program.

The political alignment in Hungary is closely drawn; it is a struggle of the discontented against the contented, or the "have-nots" against the "haves," with the former constituting a vast majority.

Disparity in Land Holdings

In every country, of course, there are "haves" and "have-nots," but the chasm between them is wider and deeper in Hungary than in many places. An illustration of this is found in Delsala, as described in the July number of a magazine called Kelet Népe. In this area are 80,000 square "holds" (about 112,000 acres) of land. Of this, 44 per cent is owned by nine persons, while 83 per cent of the inhabitants have only 18 per cent of the land. This means that the overwhelming majority of the agriculturists own very little, while an extremely small number of persons own a vast amount.

Dr. Mátyás Hatolcsy in a new and carefully prepared book on taxes and incomes, points out that of Hungary's 4,499,393 agriculturists 1,250,349 own nothing or practically nothing. They are day laborers and are fortunate if able to work 150 days a year. Their income is estimated at 183.4 pengoes (five pengoes make a dollar) a year, each. In 1935 their income was not more than $3 a month each. And they constitute more than a fourth of all Hungary's agriculturists.

A second category may be classified as permanent help on the big estates. They are 599,822 in number and are paid in kind, which brings each one a yearly income equal to 206.63 pengoes.

A third larger category are the peasants who have up to 10 holds (14 acres) each. In certain areas 10 holds afford a decent living, but most of these 1,674,799 peasants have far less than 10 holds. They earn on the average only 227.2 pengoes (about $46) a year each. All these figures include men, women and children.

These peasants then constitute one aspect of the picture; 3,524,770 of Hungary's 4,500,000 agriculturists earn less than $42 each a year. At least half of Hungary's agriculturists live wretchedly and under present conditions have no hope of a better future. It must also be pointed out that, poor as these people are, they give a fifth of their income in taxes, that is eight of their $42

Half of the Hungarians are engaged in industry, trade, professions, and business. Of course, the overwhelming majority of these are laborers, some of whom receive comparatively good wages. For example, many industrial workers, according to official statistics, get a yearly income of $228. When divided among all members of their family, each individual, according to Dr. Matolcsy, gets $86.34 a year. These are the best paid. There are at least 1,000,000 workers who receive (men, women and children included) no more than $60 a year each. These are city people, most of them inhabitants of Greater Budapest. To live here on $5 a month means deprivation. Such people are, of course, not satisfied.

Then there is a small third group, namely the intellectuals. Many of them are unemployed and even those who work get small salaries. Dr. Matolcsy estimates that the average income of the "middle class" is $200 a year—including men, women and children. Many of these people are "content," but the young intellectuals do not receive their share of the $200. Many of them cannot find work at all and of those who do, most earn less than $10 a month each, for father, mother and children. So most young intellectuals are "discontented."

The extreme elements in these three groups, therefore, form the "attacking side," namely 3,000,000 farm laborers and 1,000,000 city workers, led by many college graduates. This is a formidable army, and they hope to better their lot by dispossessing Jews, distributing land, and seizing control of industry.

On the Other Side

Against them on the other side of the line are most large landholders, the church, Jews, the aristocrats, and the higher civil servants.

In a word, those who have anything to lose are "stand-patters," those who couldn't be any worse off whatever happened are revolutionists. The people demanding changes are in the majority, in consequence of which the situation is unstable.

The task of the new Prime Minister is not to stand pat. He is by no means a champion of the status quo. He is dynamic, forceful, and bold, and above all a reformer. He recognizes that the "revolutionists" have a case. And he wants to satisfy some of their demands—but without an upheaval.

He has a big reform program. He has studied the situation in Italy and Germany and is trying to introduce features of those regimes, without letting the local Fascists and National Socialists get control. His regime is Fascism without Fascists. That is Hungary's great experiment.

Hollywood to Hear New American Opera

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—A new American opera, "Gettysburg," named after the decisive battle of the Civil War, will be given a world premiere in the Hollywood Bowl Sept. 23.

The production will coincide with the American Legion's National Convention in Los Angeles.

Librettist of the opera, heard previously only in concert form and over a radiocast, is Arthur Robinson, former New York newspaperman.

The composer is Morris Hutchins Ruger, descandant of General Ruger, who fought at Gettysburg.

Newark Affairs To Face Inquiry By Grand Jury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24—A second investigation of the municipal affairs of the 1933 Newark City Commission was seen assured today with the announcement by Prosecutor William A. Wachenfeld of Essex County that the matter would be placed before the Grand Jury in September.

The announcement was made after a conference between Mr. Wachenfeld, the Special Assistant Attorney General, Warren Dixon, Jr., the First Assistant Prosecutor, Joseph A. Conlon, and A. H. Puder and Leon Kranzthor, Auditors.

Mr. Dixon made a lengthy investigation of the municipal affairs of Newark last year that resulted in the indictment of more than a score of persons, including Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein and City Commissioners.

The Prosecutor said that six alleged illegalities in expenditures made during the early part of 1937 were discussed at the conference today, but refused to specify what they were. It is believed, however, that they are connected with the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars of relief without budgetary authorization.

The alleged over-expenditures without appropriations were brought to Mr. Wachenfeld's attention by Commissioner Robert Darby on July 28, who said that this spending was disclosed by the 1937 audit of the city's account.

Tydings Campaign: Senate to Inquire Into His Expenses

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee ordered today the investigation asked by Representative David J. Lewis into the conduct of the campaign of his opponent for the Democratic Senatorial Nomination in Maryland, Senator Millard E. Tydings.

Chairman Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas said committee investigators would be sent into Maryland within the next day or two to inquire into the sponsorship of advertisements appearing in Maryland newspapers asserting that Mr. Lewis' campaign was being financed in part by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Mr. Lewis had contended the CIO advertisements were authorized by Fred A. Dolfield, treasurer of the Tydings campaign committee. He urged that a report be made by the committee as to their truth. Senator Sheppard said that since no contribution from the CIO had been listed by Mr. Lewis in a previous report to the committee, the inquiry was being made on the basis of determining whether such a contribution had been omitted.

Briton Describes Youth Reclamation, Homes for Widows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—One of the most satisfactory avenues of service in England has been the reclamation of wayward youth, Noel L. Arnold, deputy grand master of the Order of Crusaders, English jurisdiction, recently told Canadian Crusaders of St. Alban's Conclave. Another scheme of corporate service is the rest home scheme, he said. He had been impressed with the plans for a permanent camp for widows and orphans at Orono by St. Alban's Conclave, and said that cottages in Surrey and among the Cotswold Hills have been undertaken for the same purpose by the English jurisdiction.

The brotherhood is pledged to loyalty, chivalry, and service, he explained, and the pledge requires that each member quietly do good deeds.

Quebec Embarking On Power Venture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The Provincial Government of Quebec is about to embark on its first public ownership venture. Premier Maurice Duplessis said in an interview with newspaper men at his Montreal offices recently that he had an interview with the President, Mr. Murdock, and F. Gaby, of the Noranda Company, when it was decided that the Government take over the entire property of the Noranda Power Company. A dam will be constructed to produce approximately 35,000 horsepower for benefit of the mining industry and the surrounding country. Thus the region of Temiskaming has been chosen for the establishment of the first Quebec Government-owned power plant.

Premier Duplessis announced that the Government had also retaken from the Gatineau Power Company a water power of the possible production of 40,000 horsepower. This marks the second power taken away from private interests that had been ceded in the L. A Taschereau regime under conditions described by the Premier as "ruinous to the Province." The former interest referred to was that taken away from the Price Brothers.

The possible production of this enterprise is estimated at 80,000 to 100,000 horsepower. By retaking power sites from the Gatineau and Price Brothers companies he had placed in the hands of the people of Quebec a possible development of 150,000 h. p.

Alaska Road Backed

VICTORIA, British Columbia (CP)—Appointment of a Canadian commission to work with a similar body already appointed by the United States in furthering the British Columbia-Alaska Highway project will be sought from Ottawa by Premier T. D. Pattullo. The Premier made this announcement after a conference here with three United States commissioners, Representative Warren G. Magnusson (D), of Washington, Donald MacDonald and James W. Varey from Seattle.

Standardization: Irksome Or Aid to Man's Comfort?

By an Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The worldwide sensation caused by Douglas Corrigan in spanning the Atlantic by air in contravention of most of the standard rules and regulations for such a trip, and the congratulations showered upon the intrepid rule-breaker appear to show a widespread natural impulse to avoid enforced standardization when not too inconvenient.

The very word standardization seems to repel many persons.

Yet gentlemen continue to wear without much protest standardized evening clothes. Women tend to wear the semi-standardized fashions and colors. Many persons secretly like and perhaps want a uniform, which is a completely standardized outfit.

We see sense in having a standard rule for traffic on the streets—in fact we think it a pity that the standard we are used to, keeping left, or right, is not universal.

Standardization is therefore something to be reckoned with, so why is it that so many of us feel it to be one of those modern ideas which seem to convert the craftsman into the machine man, to destroy individuality?

In past times the purchaser visiting the market, examined, tasted, felt the goods offered and valued the quality by personal judgment and experience. Standard weights and lengths were then sufficient to enble the transaction to be satisfactorily completed.

Avoids Inconvenience

Today with the development of the technical processes it has become increasingly difficult to assess values by personal judgment. Personal judgment having failed, some suitable alternative method of expressing and evaluating quality or the particular properties being sought is necessary. Standardization is the process of establishing standards whereby the properties of materials and performance of machines can be correctly expressed in terms that can be understood and verified.

It would be extremely inconvenient if the electric lamps would not enter the socket, and considerable annoyance is caused when the plug on an electric iron does not fit the socket, an inconvenience which is rapidly disappearing by virtue of standardization.

Equally, it would be an impossible work if everyone made a different screw thread, but few laymen realize the enormous labor entailed in producing screwed nuts which always fit the screw and lamp caps which always go into holders. Radio valves and sparking plugs and numerous other things have come under the eye of the standardizer, and the community if not so blasé would rise up and bless those responsible for seeing that these all fit correctly in their allotted places.

The properties of materials are defined in terms of certain tests, for example the strength of the steel for the bridge is tested by taking small samples and breaking them. To make these tests comparable all over the world they must be carried out on standard sized pieces and in a standardized way.

Cover Wide Range

The range of activity included under the term standardization is very large. Literally hundreds of tests must be standardized, hundreds of materials, iron, steel, brass, and all metals, fabrics, oils, plastics, and paints and chemicals require standards of quality to be established before they can be properly described, produced, and sold.

Is the electric lamp purchased today one that will last the allotted span and have the high efficiency now obtainable? Does the radio set have the range required and does the loudspeaker reproduce effectively?

Failure to standardize the musical pitch has led to considerable inconvenience. Is the middle C 239.5 vibrations a second or 245? At present it has several values depending on where one is—an inconvenience due to the absence of standardization.

Before standardization was introduced there was undoubtedly a very large amount of honest effort on the part of suppliers to give the customer what was promised, but there was also much suspicion as to whether or not a fair deal had taken place.

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Syracuse Answers 'Forward' When Adjustments Threaten

Various Trades Keep Factories Busy in Slump

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—"Forward, Syracuse!" The slogan of the August campaign of this industrial center of Onondaga County will ring for months to come in the ears of its 220,000 citizens. "More trainloads of limestone rolling down from Jamesville," the campaign committee has cried into the microphone and urged through the columns of the daily press, "more salt and soda, ammonia and chlorine for industries the world over, more white-hot billets of steel flaring under Syracuse-made power hammers, more Syracuse-made lathes cutting gleaming teeth on Syracuse-made gears, more Syracuse typewriters clicking in a dozen different languages from Bombay to Buffalo, more automobiles stopping at Syracuse-made traffic lights. . . ."

We will stop too, at the traffic lights, for one of the noticeable things about the automobile drivers in Syracuse, New York, is that they do obey those signals. Now it may be that they halt with pride before what is likely to be a local product, for Syracusans are proud of the things they produce, or it may be that they are co-operating with Mayor Rolland B. Marvin, now in his fifth term of office, who, with characteristic vigor, is insisting on the strict enforcement of traffic laws in his determination to make his city safe for both automobilists and pedestrians.

"Purple Factory"

It has been "Forward, Syracuse!" from the beginning, ever since the first white settler, one Ephraim Webster, established a trading post near the mouth of Onondaga Creek, in 1786. In the ancient Greek city of Syracuse, the record runs, "there was a purple factory." In the days of Cicero a "purple factory" might vanish with the exhaustion of Tyrian dye, without any one's investing a penny in converting it into a plant for the production of chariot wheels, or sword-proof bucklers, or rustless lyres. No such policy of nonresistance ever governed industry in Syracuse, New York. The recently organized effort to stimulate trade and take several thousand families off relief rolls is merely the latest evidence of its traditional ability to rise to the occasion.

Through great, rolling stretches of dairy land; through long, sloping meadows of maize and wheat and barley, and rich pastures lush with cattle, the traveler approaches Syracuse, to slip rather suddenly into a gray strip of city outskirts, pungent with chemicals, and thence into an area dense with factories, warehouses, and stores. But the factories, and the stores, and the warehouses, and the houses wedged among them, are full of the drama and romance of trade. The co-operative civic transactions which a year ago took the empty plant of the vanished Franklin motor industry and placed it at the disposal of a giant newcomer, the Carrier Corporation, the world's largest manufacturer of air-conditioning equipment, thus re-employing thousands of jobless men, repeats a process of adjustment which has become the backbone of business in Syracuse.

Saltiness Remained

Salt was the first product to bring wealth to the city, and the first to disappear, leaving 70-foot brick stacks smokeless against the sky. On the shores of Lake Onondaga stands a salt museum which is a reproduction, using timbers of old salt sheds, of the type of manufactory in use commercially until 1904. The "block" in which the fine table salt, seasoning 90 per cent of the savory dishes of the United States, was produced is represented in this little museum. In the yard adjoining stands the "solar" method apparatus, used in evaporating the water from the brine by the sun's rays. A bell on a pole recalls to mind the custom of stationing a weatherman beside it, to watch the clouds. When signs of rain appeared he rang the bell, and the wives and children of the saltmakers, originally Irish and German immigrants, left whatever they were doing, to run and drag the covers over the exposed vats. Mined salt, chiefly from Michigan, began to be produced more cheaply, and it was no longer profitable to make salt at Syracuse. The industry, however, had been largely responsible for giving the city of its time a route of transportation in directing the Erie Canal through its territory. And the brine is piped now from Tully to the laboratories of that immense organization, the Solvay Process Company, for use in its manufacture of soda ash, bicarbonate of soda, and other related products.

The original salt well on which the industry of Syracuse was founded was discovered to be full of brine, in 1654, by Simon le Moyne, a Jesuit missionary. The Onondaga Indians, natives of that region and the capital tribe of the Six Nations of the Iroquois, would not use the water because they believed it infested with an evil spirit. Today, the few remaining Onondagas, perhaps three hundred of them all told, are the only Syracusans who draw revenue from salt, to the value of about eight pecks a year, a modest sum. This, together with an allowance of a few yards of calico apiece, is reported to be all they derive from the State. The treaty which they made with the State in 1788 arranged for the management of the salt springs, and in 1795 they accepted $1,000 in cash and a promise of annual rental of $700, plus 150 bushels of salt.

They are proud of their Indians, in Syracuse. They have just finished mourning the passing of a celebrated tribal chief, Joshua Jones. Hundreds of citizens visited the reservation to pay their last respects, and now the Indian women must choose a successor for the honor descends through the females of the tribe. "Our Indians are self-respecting and support themselves," a city official told the writer, "and they have very fine tribal laws. Their women now will pick a successor to Joshua who doesn't drink and who is morally upright and unselfish." They dress up only at the State Fair, the great fall event of Syracuse. The rest of the time they may be seen quietly going about their work, the men in overalls boarding street cars, on their way to a factory, or laboring on some street job, the women performing their household tasks, and the children attending their reservation school.

Wheels and Washing Machines

One industry has followed another. As soon as one product showed signs of losing its market another was invented or taken over, and today Syracuse has about as wide a variety of wares to offer as perhaps any center in the world can boast. It is the home of Nettleton shoes and L. C. Smith typewriters, Nonesuch Mincemeat (now a Borden product), Onondaga Pottery, Continental tin cans, and many other commodities, including the Easy Washer, which is a reminder that the washing machine was the invention of a native of Syracuse.

A man named Dodge, it appears, a farmer living about 10 miles from the center of the city, sat watching his wife doing the family washing one day, instead of farming, and the idea struck him that a conical piece of metal with a vacuum at the end of a broom handle, would save her a great deal of labor. He made the first "funnel on a stick," as it was called, left his farm, started a small tinsmith's shop in the town, and from a house to house business began to sell his product in other localities. A tub complete with lever action was developed about 1899. The business passed into the hands of a man with executive ability who had begun his career as a direct mail catalogue seller, and the washer went from development to development until, in 1910 the first electrically driven machine appeared. The Easy Washing Machine Corporation's top production is 1,000 machines in a day. While the business depression of a few years ago may have decreased sales among the lower salaried brackets, it increased them among those of the higher salary level, where economy meant a sudden decision to do the family washing in the home rather than send it out. Syracuse makes washers for ordinary electric power, for farm electric plants, and for power by gasoline motor. Millions of dollars have flowed into its industrial treasury through this one product alone.

Mayor Took Cuts

Nothing ever stands still in Syracuse. The Republican Mayor who had barely turned 30 when he was elected in 1929, took several voluntary pay cuts during the period from 1931 to 1935, an example which was followed throughout city departments and which made available considerable money for the community's urgent needs. "He does things," say his fellow workers, "and he thinks nothing of putting in a 16-hour day in his office."

During his administration Syracuse terminated its 25-year struggle to rid itself of the sobriquet, "the city where the trains run through the streets." In September, 1936, up went the locomotives of the New York Central Railroad onto elevated tracks, and Vanderbilt Square, after being train-harassed for nearly a century, became a safe, attractive thoroughfare. The elimination of grade crossings such as this meant a construction project valued at more than $17,000,000 for the city during the darkest period of the past few years. The new Central Station, with its clean-cut modern architecture is a pleasure to the traveler. It would be quite possible, with an interesting book in one's hands, to settle for an afternoon in one of the comfortable seats in the waiting room, seats separated by arm rests and upholstered in dark red imitation leather, were it not for the cheery announcers tempting, "Uteekah, Schenectady, Kipsee, and Noo York!" or "Rochaister, Buffalo, and points Waist!"

The city has filed with the New York State Public Service Commission plans for the elevation of the Delaware, Lackawana & Western Railroad main line, which will eliminate the grade crossing at South Salina Street, and Mayor Marvin expects the work to commence during 1939.

Pay Rolls Rise

Between 1933 and 1937 the total industrial pay rolls of the city rose from a figure 80 per cent below the pre-depression peak to one within 20 per cent of it. And the peak pay roll of "normal" times was one of the highest in the country. Syracusan commerce prides itself on a high wage level, on having employed largely skilled labor and very little that came in cheap from the unskilled influx from foreign lands. The municipal airport has the highest technical rating given by the United States Department of Commerce and is considered one of the finest in the East. It maintains a daily service of transportation to all parts of the country.

As an educational center Syracuse University, one of the youngest in the East, is now one of the 16 largest among some 600 colleges and universities in the United States. In 68 years it has developed a student enrollment of 6,400, distributed among 15 schools and colleges. The figure is the maximum for present housing facilities, and the 1938-39 registration will not be permitted to exceed it. An additional dining hall is being constructed to improve accommodation for women students. Dr. Finla G. Crawford as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts is to succeed Dr. Karl Leebrick, who resigned to become President of Kent State University. Prof. L. C. Dillenbach, head of the Department of Architecture, has been named by Coleman Woodbury, Director of the National Association of Housing Officials, to that organization's committee on instruction and research in housing. The summer session enrollment has this year totaled about 2,200, with students registered from 32 states, Persia, Canada, Korea, and France. The summer faculty of 224 includes 52 instructors from other colleges and universities. Chancellor William P. Graham in September begins his forty-first year as a member of the faculty of the University from which he was graduated in 1893. He served as teacher, head of the Department of Electrical Engineering, Dean of the College of Applied Science, Vice-Chancellor and Acting Chancellor, and became the sixth Chancellor of the University, in 1937. The pleasant, elm-shaded campus occupies a hundred acres in the southeastern part of the city. Mayor Marvin is a graduate of the University.

Native Painters Upheld

Artistic acumen, if such it can be termed, was shown in Syracuse 40 years ago, when the founder of its Museum of Fine Arts, George Fisk Comfort, patronized American painters. At that time most of the country snubbed them, turning to Europe for gallery exhibits. The small Museum, therefore, now has in its possession a creditable collection of American canvases and water colors. Miss Anna Wetherill Olmsted, Director of the Museum, known as an art critic and a painter in her own right, having exhibited in several American cities, is carrying forward with enthusiasm the cultural work with the public in which Dr. Comfort was a pioneer. Before the Museum took over the old Knights of Columbus building in which it now stands—formerly a fine, old, brownstone mansion — it was housed in the Public Library. And before that, when Dr. Comfort founded it in 1896, there was just a room in a bank building, to which he invited hundreds of children who longed to learn to draw and paint, and who longed to learn the wonderful things he could teach them about a world of color beyond the brick and steel enclosure of their factory environment.

Today the children of those children flock to the Museum, at the corner of James and State Streets, pressing their noses against the window panes, making it known in a hundred different ways to the Director that, even if they have come before the doors are open, they are eager and ready to begin their work with pencil or pastel or paint or clay.

Dr. Comfort, incidentally, was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum in New York City. Syracuse was the first city in the Empire State, outside of New York City, to have a properly organized museum of fine arts municipally supported. It is the only museum to feature annually a national exhibition of contemporary American ceramics, and the only one ever invited to assemble such an exhibition for display in foreign museums.

Ceramic Fame

Making its own famous Robineau porcelains, the work of the late Adelaide Alsop Robineau, the nucleus of its ceramic shows, this Museum created such interest that invitations poured in from Copenhagen, great porcelain center, Stockholm, Helsingfors, Stoke-on-Trent (Wedgwood's town), and other European pottery cities, for a loan exhibit of the American works. As a result Miss Olmsted was appointed a delegate of the United States to the International Art Congress in Paris in August, 1937. Offering pleasure and culture and participation in the arts and crafts to adults as well as children, the Museum plans classes and lectures in painting, drawing, sculpture, music, drama, poetry, interior decoration, photography, gardening, and numerous other branches of the fine and applied arts.

Escape from the city streets into a region of lakes and waterfalls is a matter of a short ride out of Syracuse. Within the Finger Lake region, named for the digit-shaped lakes Skaneateles, Owasco, Cayuga, Seneca, Keuka, and Canandaigua, Syracuse lies but a few hours' motor ride from the Adirondack mountains and the Thousand Islands resort of the St. Lawrence River. Originally named "Salina" from the salt springs which built its first industry, it grew out of three villages on the shore of Lake Onondaga, where salt lands were leased in 1797. In 1820 a post office was established, and the classic name of Syracuse adopted. In 1847 it was chartered as a city. The Indian names of its boulevards and roads are historical reminders of the fact that the region was the home of the Onondaga Nation, the capital of the Six "Nations" of the Iroquois.

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Clinton Square in Syracuse: Buildings, left to right, are the State Tower Building, the Ondondaga County Savings Bank, and Lincoln Bank. The landscaped area in front was once the bed of the Erie Canal.

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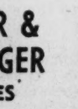
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Dry 'Rivers' Tell a Story

By Carroll Lane Fenton

"The bottom dropped out of the world right here!" gasped Mrs. Brooks. "Let's stop to get our breath before we go into that valley."

In a moment Mary jumped from the car, opening her camera. Tom adjusted his field glasses. "Over here, Sis, there's a fine view, with big, jagged rocks to frame it."

That view showed the broad, deep valley that lies east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Mono Lake filled one part of the valley. Beyond it lay barren, yellowish flats which ended among ridges and peaks of brown, gray and rusty black rock.

"Well, Mother," remarked Mr. Brooks, "you are looking at the Great American Desert of the old-time explorers. John C. Frémont called it the Great Basin. Except that its bottom is pretty rough, I think he picked a good name."

"Did it really drop down there?" asked Mrs. Brooks.

"Not all the way from here," Tom answered. "Remember what our geology guidebook says about the Sierra Nevadas. They are a block of granite and other rocks, 400 miles long. Their western side broke and tilted downward; their eastern side broke and began to rise. Up . . . up . . . up the block went until it formed the mountains where we are now."

A Salt-Water Lake

"But I asked about the Basin," his mother reminded him.

"Tom was getting to that, Mother," said Mary. "You see, while the mountain block was rising, places east of it sank. They didn't sink as far as the mountains arose, but they did make many, many valleys. This one looks especially deep, though, because the mountains stand so far above it."

Mrs. Brooks nodded. "The mountains went up and the Basin went down. Well, suppose we go down, too. We are going to drive across that desert and see how it is put together."

The air had been cool on Tioga Pass, but it felt hot enough to scorch as the car neared Mono Lake. Tom thought a bath would be welcome, but changed his mind when he learned that the lake water was saltier than the ocean. Whirlwinds stirred clouds of alkali dust, making Mrs. Brooks sneeze. "Tie a handkerchief over your face," Tom suggested. "It may make you look like a bandit, but it also will keep out the dust."

Turning northward, the paved highway ran through a network of bare valleys. Between them stood dull mountains which looked as if they had been burned. Some ravines were marked "rivers" on the map. Their bottoms, filled with gravel and boulders, were as dry as the paved road.

"Well, Tom," Mr. Brooks remarked, "it seems to me that uplift and sinking have been pretty hard on this country. First they raised a huge range of mountains which cuts off all the rain coming from the Pacific Ocean. Then they let the Great Basin sink, until it became as hot as the tropics—at least, during the month of August. Then they broke the land into all these jagged ranges and valleys."

The Work of the Water

"And how they did break it!" Mary added. "Look at their cross section of the Basin which I've found in our geology book. The whole country is just narrow wedges of rock which are broken and tilted, raised and dropped. They make the valleys and low mountains."

They did something else, too, as Tom discovered when he traced the dry "rivers." Each down-tilted wedge made a separate basin, surrounded by mountain ridges. When rain did fall, the water could not get out. It flowed through ravines, "washes" and "arroyos" until it reached the lowest part of the valley. There it spread out in a shallow lake which rapidly evaporated. Both salt and alkali dust came from the bottoms of these dried-up lakes.

As the water ran down the steep, bare mountains it carried millions of stones. On the gentle slopes of the valleys, it dropped them, piling up masses of rubbish which the geology book called "talus." Mary photographed a place where talus formed cones at the mouth of narrow ravines. The cones were about 300 feet high, with sides so steep that Mary gave up when she tried to climb them.

Mr. Brooks slowed down to look at one mountain which was only a sharp point. Talus spread out around it in gentle slopes.

"It looks," Tom remarked, "as if that mountain is just about worn away and buried under its own rubbish. But why do the broken stones stop there, instead of going farther downhill and filling the central part of the valley?"

Then It Loses Its Force

"Because they can't go any farther," said Mary. "Suppose a rain—a hard rain—does fall on that little mountain. Its water gathers in bare gullies and runs into the large ravine. There steep bottoms are mostly solid rock, so that water can run very swiftly, moving any loose stones that are in the way."

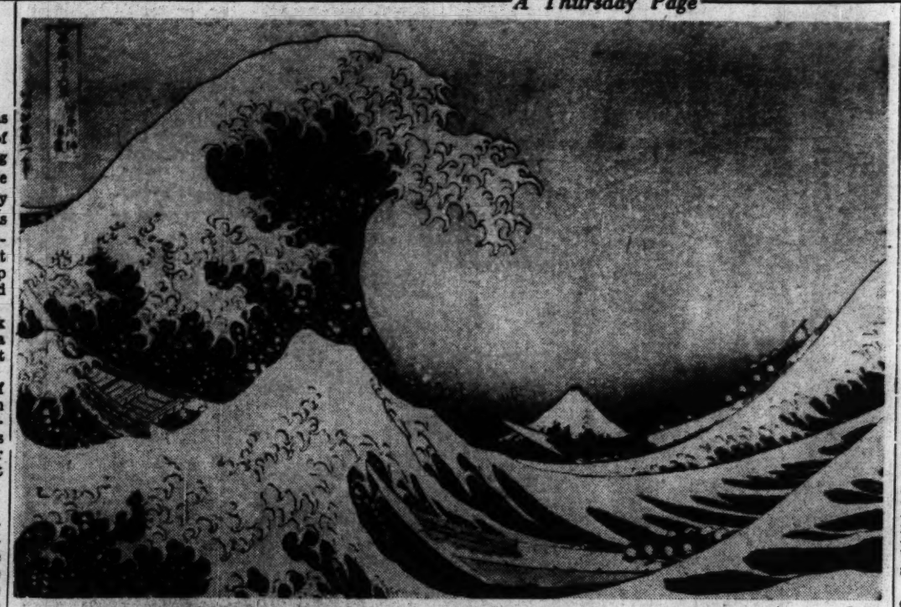
"But the rock isn't solid out here," Tom objected. "This ground is as full of holes as a sponge!"

"That's just what I was going to say," replied Mary. "When the water runs down as far as the slopes, it doesn't have to stay in ravines. Instead, it spreads out over the surface, and begins to sink into the ground. When that happens, it can't roll stones any longer. They settle down and become part of the thick talus."

"Does all this happen because rains are few?" asked Mrs. Brooks.

"Yes," her husband replied. "Out here, rivers are floods for a few hours. Then they disappear, and the stones have nothing to take them away.

"If we lived here, we'd like this country. But it's pretty hot after the mountains—and we still have a lot to see. Mother, get ready to look at things—fast. We're going to show these rivers that soak into slopes how really to go places!"



Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Mt. Fuji and Great Waves—Japanese Print by Hokusai (1760-1849)

Animals Forecast the Weather

By Craven Hill

Fellow of the Zoological Society

The town-dweller who wants to know what tomorrow's weather is going to be like is usually dependent either on the aneroid barometer that hangs in his hall, or the official "Weather Forecast" that comes to him over the radio. The countryman, on the other hand, has many other sources of information on which he can rely. Most of these concern the behavior of animals, birds, and insects, and it is astonishing how accurate some of these "natural barometers" can be. But, of course, to get the full benefit from them, you must be able to read and understand the "signs."

I remember once meeting a very experienced shepherd whose ability to foretell the weather was the envy of every young person in the locality. He achieved his reputation simply by watching his sheep. Old Joe, as we used to call him, would tell you that if his animals sheltered beside a hedge, even though the sky were blue at the time, there would be rain within 24 hours. And there usually was.

A number of these "animal barometers" are what we might call one-way weather prophets—that is, they can only tell, by their behavior, when it is going to rain. But Old Joe used to say he could tell equally well when we were going to have a spell of fine weather, for at such times his sheep would keep well out in the open.

The Snakes Helped

Another useful indicator on which this shepherd was wont to rely was the behavior of snakes, of which there were any number on the downs where he lived. If he didn't come across any during the course of his wanderings, he concluded that the following day would be wet. If, on the other hand, there were plenty, and if they were active, fine weather was indicated.

The behavior of certain insects has long been relied upon by country folk in search of weather portents. The common spider, for example, is acknowledged to be a very useful guide in many rural districts. If the weather is going to be wet, the threads supporting the webs become short and the spiders themselves grow lazy and are slow of movement. The opposite is said to foretell fine weather, and some folk aver that abnormal activity on the part of the spiders heralds the arrival of a heat-wave.

Many kinds of birds, too, can foretell the weather.

Most people know that when swallows, for instance, fly close to the ground, wet weather is probably ahead. But how many of you, I wonder, know the reason for this behavior? The secret lies in the fact that when rain is coming, insects—the swallows' food—invariably hover close to the ground, and in flying low, the swallow is merely looking for his dinner where he knows he has the best chance of finding it. If you now ask what makes the insects fly low, I am bound to admit that there you have me.

What the Gulls Told

In districts bordering the sea, the common gull is generally regarded as a reliable guide to next day's weather conditions. Indeed, so accurate are these "barometers," that even the Meteorological Office takes notice of them, for in certain coastal areas the Office has special observers whose job, in part, is to note the movements of gulls. If the birds are seen flying inland in large numbers, cold weather can safely be predicted, while if they remain at sea the indication is the reverse.

Even the humble little waterhen—or moorhen, as it is called in some localities—is no mean weather prophet. The other day I was examining the nest of one of these shy water-birds on a farm in Bedfordshire. The nest, which contained seven eggs, had been built in some bushes overhanging one of the farm ponds, at a height of about six inches from the water-surface.

"Oh-ho!" observed the farm-hand to whom I pointed out this nest. "We're in for a very dry summer, I see."

"What makes you think that?" I asked, somewhat mystified.

My companion laughed. "Well," he said, "it's this way. Waterhens are the best barometers we have on the farm. They always seem to know, well ahead, what the weather's going to be, and act accordingly.

"If they build close to the surface, as this pair has done, it means that they are satisfied that the nest, which, of course, is firmly fixed among the twigs, will not be submerged. Hence we can safely say that we are not going to have a heavy fall of rain—during the next month or two, anyway."

About the Waterhen

Well, that incident occurred about six weeks ago, and, at the time of writing, the countryside is still suffering from a prolonged drought. So you see those little birds knew well what they were doing.

The accuracy of the waterhen as a weather prophet, my informant on the farm told me, was shown in a remarkable way during the course of one very wet summer a few years back.

"On that occasion," he said, "a waterhen built so high above the water-surface that we all said she would live to rue it, for there seemed no possibility of the water rising anywhere near the nest, which would, of course, mean difficulty for the chicks when they were hatched. It did, though. After weeks of rain, the pond filled up to within a few inches of the nest. So that waterhen had the laugh on us after all."

This friendly farm-hand had seen scores of waterhens' nests, he told me, and had never yet known one to be submerged, though he recalled one that came very near to disaster. I want to tell you about this nest, for it was decidedly out of the ordinary. According to him, the birds began building early this year, choosing a spot close above the water. Soon after the nest was finished, there was a wet spell, during which the water rose till it seemed as if a fresh shower would submerge it.

Race Against Water

"It would have done so," continued my friend, "but for the parent birds' cleverness. They saw the danger just in time and worked feverishly, piling on more and more sticks and rushes. It was a desperate race against the water, but they won.

"By their united efforts they just saved the situation, and the hen was able to lay her eggs in a dry nest. But it was only when the water went down that we could see what a close shave it had been. Instead of the usual shallow-bottomed nest, there was an extraordinarily big structure about 18 inches deep—quite the oddest waterhen's nest I've ever set eyes on!"

In conclusion, I want to tell you about one other little bird who sometimes proves a useful barometer to those who dwell in or near woods. He is the green woodpecker.

For some reason which I have never been able to discover, this handsome little sprite of the woods, normally not very "vocal," invariably finds his voice during the hours preceding a thunderstorm. At such times you will hear his "yaffle," or clear-cut, ringing laugh, for quite long distances.

I once met a cottager in Hampshire who told me that if, in the morning, he could hear the woodpecker calling in the copse adjoining his cottage, he always warned his wife not to hang out the day's washing in the garden, as rain was a certainty before nightfall. I believe he was never known to be wrong.

Visit to an Old Copper Mine

With considerable surprise, we heard of an ancient copper mine within plain view of the towering sky line of New York City. Thereupon, we decided to learn something of its interesting history by seeing the spot for ourselves on one of our mineralogical trips.

Under the town of North Arlington, on the edge of a red sandstone hill, skirting the Hackensack Meadows of New Jersey, lies the old Schuyler Mine whose history may be traced back to the days of the Dutch settlers. A captain in the British army first purchased the property from its owner in 1668. In 1700, Arent Schuyler, the sixth son of Philip Pieterse Van Schuyler, bought the southern part of this acreage and erected a fine pioneer homestead, made of brick and stone imported from Holland.

A Historic Spot

One day, the story goes, a negro servant was plowing the fertile soil that lay between a hillside and a dense cedar swamp, when he turned up a large stone of such weight that he dragged it to his master. The master immediately investigated and found a bed of rock of similar composition. He sent the specimen to England for analysis and found it contained 80 per cent copper, the primary copper ore known now as chalcocite.

This ore proved rich and profitable and worthy of export to England, for at that time colonists were not allowed to refine copper, or smelt ore. Nature however has wonderful methods of compensation. Within the copper ores there was sufficient silver to pay Arent Schuyler for the cost of smelting abroad, as well as to give him additional returns.

Benjamin Franklin visited this mine in 1749, and wrote about it to a friend, Jared Eliot, in Philadelphia, saying, "I know of but one valuable copper mine in the country, which is that of Schuyler's in the Jersey's." During the Revolutionary War the mine lay idle, but in 1793 a New Jersey company leased it from Colonel Schuyler's son, and erected a dam, coal house, foundry and machine shop. According to old records, the first steam engine built in America was made in the machine shop; and in 1798, it had the honor of being the site of the building of the first steamboat, the "Polacca," by Robert Livingston.

We were full of the mystery of the old mine as we started out, for it is not often that a field trip is so full of historical information.

We found some bright green malachite, or copper, on the large dump pile which still covers the edge of the hill. There were some lovely blue green, and dark green, minerals, too, which we did not have time to analyze, but took home for further study.

A Rock-Hewn Tunnel

Peter and John were full of the spirit of adventure and eager to see what was inside the mine. The only entrance today is through a very narrow shaft. Old clothes could not be damaged and we had been warned by other mineralogists to wear rubbers and have plenty of flashlights. With a deep breath, we followed Father inside.

The air was damp and cool in the gently sloping rock hewn tunnel. Woodchuck holes were numerous and everywhere there was a feeling of age. Hooks on the wall were rusty and there were curious letters and numbers which could not be deciphered.

"It's spooky," whispered Peter as we listened to the steady dripping of the water from the roof of the old crushing house, outside. It was an eerie feeling, 100 feet below the earth's surface.

At last we came back to the sunlight, filled with the excitement of this unusual experience. We were blinking like sleepy owls when we came into the strong light but we felt as if we had stepped right out of the past. Time had ceased.

"I like picking over the dump pile better," said small John who had been very, very quiet.

"I am sure we all do," answered Mother, "And yet I wouldn't have missed going down into the old mine. It was so different from our usual field trips."

"It will be a grand thing to tell about in school," observed Peter. "You know mineralogy is a lot of fun."

Janet F. Jehl

Courtesy of the Worcester (Mass.) Museum of Art

This Is an Eleventh-Century Runic Stone, Its Central Field Decorated With Fantastic Animal Figures, Interlaced. The Border Is Cut With Old Teutonic Characters Known as Runes. During the Viking Age, Such Carved Stones Were Used as Memorials. This One Is in the State Historical-Museum, Stockholm, Sweden.

There Was a Time

When Skagit County, Washington, Was Wilderness—

Now it's the center of a tremendous seed industry, furnishing farmers throughout North America with vegetable seed according to demand. Cabbage seed was the pioneering crop that zoomed the country to importance when European seed supplies to the United States were cut off, and so many cabbage seeds are still raised that the region has come to be known as Cabbage County.

Captain George Vancouver was the first to set eyes on this fertile land some 146 years ago when his ship sailed through San Juan de Fuca Strait into Puget Sound. He was so impressed he wrote in his journal, "The abundant fertility that unassisted nature puts forth here requires only to be enriched by the industry of man." Then he named the sound into which he had sailed after one of his officers, Peter Puget, and sailed on—back to England.

Reward of Industry

Were he to drop anchor there again today, Vancouver would be able to write, "The abundant fertility *has been* enriched by the industry of man." For acres and acres, stretch fields of parsnips, cabbages, parsley, mustard, rutabagas, beets, kale, peas, turnip and other garden products—practically all under cultivation for seed.

According to the Standard Oil Bulletin for July, 85 per cent of all cabbage seed planted in the United States came from Europe before the World War, but now it is raised in Cabbage County. Tempered in winter by the Japan Current, protected from the hot summer winds of the interior by a mountain range, and kept moist by the fogs of the Sound, the area has a long slow growing period that insures full development of the seed.

Cabbage County's history began in the early '80's when A. G. Tillinghast, a Pennsylvania seedman, came to Washington and started a "post office seed store" in the Skagit valley. He raised the seeds and issued a catalog which he sent to postmasters throughout the country with an agency agreement authorizing them to collect orders on commission and send them to the home office at La Conner.

Battle Against Weeds

Today, cabbage seed is still being grown on the famous La Conner flats by descendants of the Tillinghast family and there are many contracting companies operating in the field as well.

Amateur vegetable gardeners, who about now are making their greatest battle against weeds, seldom realize the infinite patience and scientific study that is back of the tiny packet of seed they so hopefully pressed into the earth.

The large seed companies whose gardens are in the region, furnish the farmers with pedigreed seed exclusively. Only experienced, dependable farmers are given contracts, and the growth is scientifically controlled. Company fieldmen inspect the growing crops, oversee the cleaning, and check in weights—a sound and profitable business for the farmer.

H. B. N.

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These Teething Beads ARE NOT ENAMELLED but made of a new self-coloured material. Baby cannot remove the slightest trace of colour or material. String of 22 beads in delicate pastel shades; attractively boxed. 2/6, post. 2d.
Price, postage paid, to U. S. or Canada, 75c.
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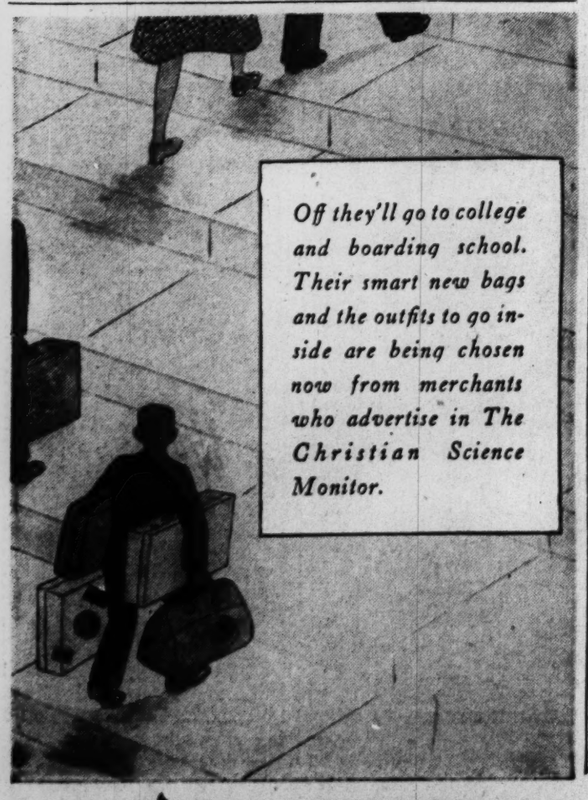

Off they'll go to college and boarding school. Their smart new bags and the outfits to go inside are being chosen now from merchants who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

Browsing Among the New Books

Book Reviews

Thimble in the Sand

Drought days are hot days in southern Wisconsin. Garnet Linden, in "Thimble Summer," by Elizabeth Enright, was sure it had been the hottest day that had ever been in the world. Indeed the thermometer outside the village store had pointed a thin red finger to one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit.

Though she was not quite ten she knew that the oats were turning yellow before their time, and that if the rain did not come soon there would be no corn to harvest.

During the weeks of drought, sandy flats had emerged from the river—wonderful places for pickling strange things up. Garnet and Jay, her brother, went exploring, and suddenly in the dimness of the sunset light, she saw something glittering that was sunk in the sand. It was a thimble. She ran breathlessly to show it to Jay, shouting triumphantly, "It's solid silver! and I think it must be magic, too."

That very night came the tremendous thunderstorm bringing refreshment to a thirsty land. When Garnet held her breath and listened very carefully it almost seemed as if she could hear roots deep in the wet earth drinking and coming to life again.

Garnet was right. It did seem as if the thimble had been a talisman. She would always have the adventures of that summer to tell to her children and grandchildren to match the tales she and Citronella Hauser never tired of hearing from great-grandmother Eberhardt.

Garnet is bound to entertain all who meet her. Younger boys and girls will like her modern looks at once in her gay and adventurous pictures. High school boys and girls may easily pick her up, have a good laugh and remark, "Some kid."

A Game of Good Will

Sarah Ann Reid, known as Sandy to the gang in the college community where she was sophomore, liked to play hockey because as she expressed it, "It takes all you've got." In the same spirit she took a sudden plunge, in the middle of her college term, into playing the game of good will as "housedaughter" at the Friends' International Center in Paris.

"The Little American Girl" by Marjorie Hill Allee, tells the story of her experiences in six months of crowded living. In that half year she carried through her three-point program: Learn French; meet people; grow up.

Her youthful energy was unflagging, as she tackled the interior affairs of the Truebloods' apartment, which was in constant demand as a hostel by visitors from anywhere at all in the world. When her services were not needed for marketing or cooking, there was young Jacky, aged almost two, demanding his airing in the Jardin des Plantes.

Sandy was a paragon of unruffled good humor in a ceaseless round of domesticity, and never caught in a mood of unwillingness for adventures planned by the young Englishman, Griffith Peele, another self-appointed private ambassador of good will, who used his Citroen and a house of his own in being kindest to the people who needed his kindness most.

How their friendship with the gifted German girl, Kathe, finally led to Sandy's third point of her program is best left for readers to discover and enjoy for themselves.

Choice Among Loyalties

Frontier life in forest clearings—with Indians on the warpath making surprise raids upon the cabins of the white settlers—is the central theme of "Brothers of the Frontier," by Russell Gordon Carter. Boys who can never have too many Indian stories, even where there is much similarity in pattern, will follow the pioneer adventures of the Lockhardt family breaking lonely trail in a New Hampshire valley wilderness, with keen interest.

Young Owen Lockhardt was a good scout, and his friendship with Sewanoc, son of old Manosett of the Ossipees, gave him more than one chance for a daring choice in loyalties. The story moves easily and swiftly with many stirring incidents.

Unusual Nature Stories

Two additions, both full of most unusual and astonishing facts, have been made to the series of strange stories from nature by A. Hyatt Verrill—"Strange Reptiles and Their Stories," and "Strange Birds and Their Stories." Reptiles are considered perhaps the most interesting of animals to scientists, for they were the very first four-footed creatures to roam the earth, Mr. Verrill tells us.

There are boys, and girls, too (for I have known several), who think of snakes as their favorite animals. Some of them may be scientists in the making. For such these surprising facts about serpents, snakes, and lizards, told with the glamour of a wonder tale, will have a real fascination.

The collection of stories about birds will have a wide appeal, and will win a place on library shelves. Such chapter headings as "Bird Mysteries and Puzzles," "Feathered Fishermen and Pirates," "Winged Jewels" (the hummingbirds), and "Feathered Dancers" (jungle and prairie dancers) are most intriguing and completely fulfill high expectation.

Enterprising Heroine

Friends of Judith Bogert Van Duyn, the enterprising heroine in "Highway Past Her Door," by Mary Wolfe Thompson, had no doubt, even before she started her roadside stand, that it would be a success. And Judy herself got lots of fun out of it. She began with apples, and from that beginning went on to other farm products in their season.

There had come a time at the old Van Duyn Homestead when grandma was no longer there to direct the ways of the household, planning for the crops of the small New Jersey farm, and making a tiny income provide for Judy and her young brother, Ham. Judy had always taken things for granted, and suddenly she had many puzzling things to work out. The greatest mystery of all concerned an old mortgage on the place.

Judy wanted, above everything, to hold on to the old house that had been family property for generations. Uncle Jaich, one of the best of neighbors, was rightly very proud of her and gave encouragement and advice that kept Judy going "in high." Two other indefatigable helpers Judy had were Lily, a real story-book housekeeper, and John, the capable gardener. Without John, Judy would never have got her 1350 raspberry shoots planted.

Judy and Judy's friends all seem so real that a stop for apples at her attractive stand seems almost a necessity!

The author states in an introduction "to all Judys" that a successful roadside business like Judy's project is an actual workable proposition in Bergen County, New Jersey. More than that, if all Judys did not have a neighborly Uncle Jaich, there is the County Agricultural Agent who knows even more about markets and budgets.

Glen Hazard Again

The Glen Hazard Valley in the East Tennessee Mountains is a familiar spot in fiction to many of us because of the many and various wholehearted adventures of Dale Gillow, Vesper Lane, and Sadler Jones. They never expect to have things happen to them, and yet each new tale about them is full of real excitement and mystery.

In "Mystery of the Broken Key," by Maristan Chapman, what is a great concern to them all is connected with their good friend, Martin Morgan, the poorland boy who is clerking at Mr. Gillow's general store, and wants to own a farm to make a home for his mother and little sister.

The farm he has set his heart on has had a strange history. Everybody has a share in making straight and clear some rather twisted affairs. As ever, Gramp Oak Gillow is unfailing in his generous encouragement and his stanch support. Then, too, at a most critical juncture, Wade Allen supplies once again much needed aid.

Catching up each year with these sturdy mountain village lads and their latest interests is comparable to returning to a friendly place where there is a winter's store of news waiting for the telling. It is a satisfaction to know that they work through their problems all right.

News of the Swallows

Another book of a summer's adventure that must not be missed is "We Didn't Mean to Go to Sea," by Arthur Ransome. The English edition of this latest story about John, Susan, Titty, and Roger Walker was published before Christmas, and at that time was reviewed on this page. Now that the American edition is in the bookstores here, it is an exceptionally popular choice among boys and girls who eagerly await the freshest news of the Swallows. These new adventures to which they are blown are more exciting!

Welcome New Editions

Two books returning with the spring and receiving a hearty welcome are "The Little Princess," by Frances Hodgson Burnett, in the new Reginald Birch edition, and a new printing of "Loud Sing Cuckoo," by Emma Gelders Sterne. The latter book has been out of print for several years and much missed. It is a tale of strolling players in England at the time of Chaucer. The maid, Alison, daughter of Robin the Whistler, had her fortune to find in ways strange to her. The words of the May Day festival song, "Summer is a-coming in, loudly sing Cuckoo," form the lilting measure of the swing of the adventuring.

Alison's parting with her childhood pet cuckoo is one incident that leads on to later happiness. Hugh, a lad of noble birth, also plays a part that is not with the players. His sojourning takes him to France and Italy, and his return to St. Stephen's Priory with the King's hunt finally brings a conclusion of rejoicing.

The story of "The Little Princess" was first published almost 50 years ago under the title of Sara Crewe. That original book had its pictures done by the same artist who has now made the new illustrations—Mr. Birch. These pictures are in black and white with the exception of the frontispiece in color. Here is the same quaint Sara! In one of the pictures Sara with her upturned, eager face is explaining to Monsieur DuFarge her misunderstanding with the stern and infuriated Miss Minchin that she had not learned French exactly—not out of books. In the background at their desks, Lavinia, Jessie, and Ermengarde can be seen with fingers to their lips keeping down their tittering. Other pictures show the brave little princess in her later loneliness of banishment in the attic room, and bedraggled and hungry on the rain-swept street when she is sharing "nice hot buns with the populace."

Mary A. Whitney

A Million Girls

In a foreword to "The Story of a Million Girls," Lord Baden-Powell says: "I wonder whether it has ever struck you that the Girl Guide Movement comprises the most remarkable family of girls that the world has ever seen, whether as regards numbers, rapidity of growth or world-wide distribution."

This book tells the story of how the Girl Guide Movement, begun by a handful of English girls, has spread to over thirty countries.

Turning over the 400 pages at random we read of how the Movement in America was launched over the telephone when Mrs. Low (who had chanced to meet the Founder of Scouting in England) said to a friend: "Come right over. I've got something for the girls of Savannah and all America, and all the world, and we're going to start it tonight."

As a background to the story of Guiding and Girl Scouting some of the contributors have added a brief history of their country and its scenery and customs.

The value of the book may be summed up in the words of Lord Baden-Powell: "This retrospect of the achievements of Guiding in the past gives proof of its inherent spirit and enables one to visualize with greater hope the immense possibilities that lie before it in the future."

Thimble Summer, by Elizabeth Enright. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, Inc. $2.

The Little American Girl, by Marjorie Hill Allee. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

Brothers of the Frontier, by Russell Gordon Carter. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.

Strange Reptiles and Their Stories, by A. Hyatt Verrill.

Strange Birds and Their Stories, by A. Hyatt Verrill. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. each $2.50.

Highway Past Her Door, by Mary Wolfe Thompson. New York: Longmans Green & Co. $2.

Mystery of the Broken Key, by Maristan Chapman. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.

We Didn't Mean to Go to Sea, by Arthur Ransome. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

The Little Princess, by Frances Hodgson Burnett. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

Loud Sing Cuckoo, by Emma Gelders Sterne. New York: Dodd Mead & Co.

The Story of a Million Girls. Compiled by Rose Kerr. London: The Girl Guides Association. 3s. 6d. net.

Serious Radio Music Leads To Two Patterning Albums

Review of Recordings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Radio has produced some fine work in serious music the past season and as a result of this repertorial interest two Victor albums are now before the record-loving public. One is the Haydn Symphony No. 13 in G Major, played by Arturo Toscanini and the National Broadcasting Company Symphony Orchestra, and the other is a group of three works by Brahms, Sibelius, and Roussel performed by Frank Black and the NBC String Symphony.

Comment on a Toscanini performance seems superfluous though in this album the second and third movements in particular stood out. The recording suffers from one fault and this is an inherent one in radiocasting—the lack of reverberation. The studio walls are so soundproofed that the dynamic changes that occur in the symphony are almost swallowed up by the sound-absorbent walls.

Frank Black, who has turned up an unusual amount of new unheard, or almost forgotten music for his string group, includes Brahms' "Liebeslieder" Waltzes, an early Sibelius tone poem, "Rakastava" (Der Liebende [The Lover]), and Albert Roussel's Sinfonietta. There are 18 waltzes in the Brahms group which was originally written for two pianos, of which the first eight are the most familiar and make the most attractive listening. The Sibelius is interesting in that it foreshadows the later artist and in portions is reminiscent of his Fourth Symphony. Roussel's work is a vigorous modern work which contains very few orchestral "tricks" and seems a piece of sound writing throughout. The recording is excellent.

Other Orchestral Works

Mozart: Symphony in D Major (Prague). played by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor. Three Victor records in album. Quieter Mozart and beautifully done, though it suffers from the reverse of the Toscanini album in that the recording hall has too much reverberation, so much so that the various attacks of the symphony are marred by the echo of the preceding music. Is this album a symbol by any chance? Berlin has absorbed Vienna and is supposed to be looking toward Prague.

Franck-arr. O'Connell: Andante from Grand Piece Symphonique, and Tchaikovsky-arr. Stokowski: Solitude, played by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. Victor record. The first work, done by Victor's former recording director, is much like a Bach chorale while the latter is reflectively quiet building up to an intense climax subsiding to its former mood. It is reminiscent of "None But the Lonely Heart." An excellent recording.

Pop Goes the Weasel (arr. Louis Caillet), played by Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Victor record. This old American folk tune is rendered amusingly in Beethoven, gypsy, and music box styles.

Old Timers Night at the Pops, played by the Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Victor record. A group of "gay nineties" favorites such as "The Bowery," "Sidewalks of New York," "Daisy Bell," "After the Ball," and "Hot time in the Old Town."

Popular

Swing continues its invasion of serious music fields, moving into the symphonic fold during the past weeks for material. Larry Clinton, arranger extraordinary, with his orchestra, do a very plausible arrangement of Debussy's "Reverie" entitled "My Reverie," pairing with it a macabre, "Boogie Woogie Blues." For Victor, Richard Himber and his vastly improved orchestra do tricks with Chopin's "Nocturne in C Sharp Minor" in "See Sharp," coupling with it "My Margarita," in the current Italian vogue. Maxine Sullivan, with Claude Thornhill's Orchestra, for Victor, does in just slightly rhythmed style, Friml's "Toujours L'Amour Toujours" coupling with it a "St. Louis Blues" done in easy indigo style but not hot. "Figaro," which is borrowed from Rossini's "Largo al Factotum" aria from the "Barber of Seville," is very well sung for Victor by Dick Todd, who also sings a nice western, "Hi-Yo Silver" on the other side, while Henry Busse and his orchestra, for Decca, couple "Figaro" with "I'm Gonna Lock My Heart," in which the Busse trumpet is much in evidence.

Feature Music

Show and picture music offerings by Victor present Benny Goodman in numbers from the picture "My Lucky Star," Hal Kemp in numbers from "Love Finds Andy Hardy," "The Unholy Beebes," and "Carefree," and Larry Clinton in selections from "Breaking the Ice," and "Carefree."

Decca offers Freddie Fischer's Schickelfritz Orchestra in very "cornfed" versions of "When They Played the Polka" and "Red Wing," Russ Morgan and orchestra in smooth versions of "There's a Brand New Picture" and "So Help Me," Willie Smith, "The Lion," and his Cubs, in "Blues Why Don't You Let Me Alone," paired with "I've Got to Think It Over" and Louis Prima's "Doin' the Serpentine" with "Why Should I Pretend." In the vocal field Decca offers Bob McGimsey whistling with instrumental accompaniment, "Old Folks at Home" and "Listen to the Mocking Bird," and a trio of Frank Luther, Zora Layman, and Leonard Stokes singing a "reverse English" lyric, "Take Me Back to the Wide Open Spaces," a tale of the cowboy who wants to go back to Manhattan.

Wonders of Research: Soya Converted Into War Food

'Milk' and cakes made from beans serve wants of Chinese refugees in fighting zone—Storms on sun found to have meteorological and electric effects on earth.

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The mail from Shanghai this week brings information that "milk" is being made from soya-beans, with which to feed some 11,000 refugee children daily. Another 20,000 are eating cakes made from the beans.

Shanghai never has had many cows; and anyway, cow's milk would be far too expensive to take care of the present refugee problem. Experiments grinding up the soya-beans in Peiping some years ago showed that the milky liquid bears comparison with cow's milk in vitamin content, though deficient in minerals, particularly calcium. However, these can, and are, being added to the local product.

To the refugee camp, a grindstone was given by a Chinese friend, and this is the major part of the equipment needed for separating the milk from the beans. An American dairy whose plant had been bombed by the Japanese lent its delivery carts and bicycles. After deliveries started last November, with an initial output of 90 pounds, experiments were made to utilize the residue after the milk has been ground out. It was found that by adding flour, palatable cakes and cookies could be baked. A large Chinese department store offered the use of its bakeries.

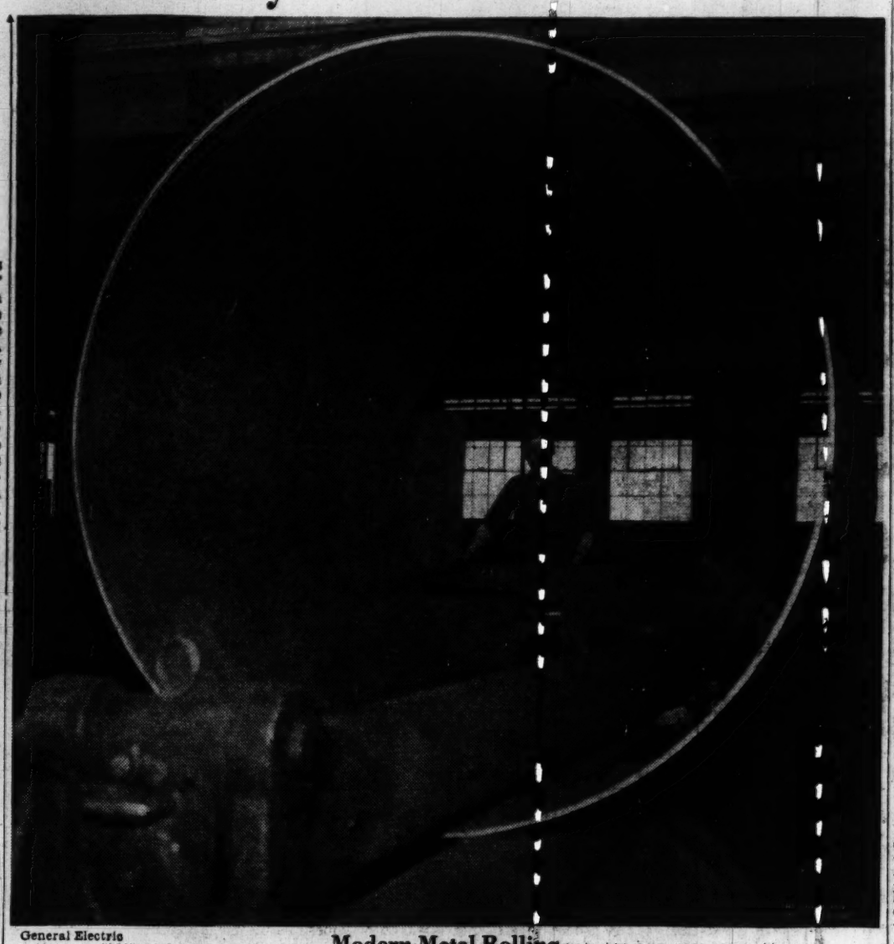
Solar Rule of Weather

In addition to holding sunspots—gigantic storms on the surface of the sun—responsible for the peculiar weather Earthians have been experiencing, H. Spencer Jones, Astronomer Royal of Great Britain, lists six other charges against them in the current issue of Science Progress, the British quarterly review of technical thought, work and affairs.

They interfere seriously with telegraph and telephone communications, they block short-wave radio transmission, speed up the growth of trees and plants, send ships out of their course by compass deflections, cause aurora borealis and australis displays, and upset electrical signaling systems on railway lines.

At the present time, the sun is somewhere near a maximum, he says, and has achieved a rapid rise in activity from the minimum in 1933. Observations show that the recent increase has been accompanied by a considerable increase in terrestrial magnetic activity.

Many attempts have been made to discover in what way explosions on the sun might be connected with weather on earth. So far, none has been satisfactory in providing exact information. But the fact that the spots and their associated disturbances so influence the weather has been known for a long time. During 1937, there were two large spots which crossed the central meridian of the sun and became the largest spots observed from January, 1926, to that time, probably about 3,000 miles in diameter. "It has long been known," said Dr. Jones, "that there is a close correlation between the activity of sunspots and the appearance of effects upon the earth's weather.



General Electric

Modern Metal-Rolling

Section of sheet steel is being formed into a big drum that will eventually become the body of a tank. Operations to follow the rolling will be binding the edges together, and fixing heads on the ends of the tube so made. When completed, the tank will be used as an oil circuit breaker.

Picked Out of Night Sky

Replying to a reader in St. Louis who asked information on the most prominent summer stars, but who forgot to sign the letter, the following head the list: Vega, Arcturus, Spica, Altair, Deneb and Antares.

Chemical View of Sunspots

The often repeated phrase, "sunspots are great cyclonic storms on the sun," has little fact to substantiate it, according to Herschel C. Ice, amateur astronomer, who proposes a new explanation of sunspots in the current issue of Sky, publication of Hayden Planetarium.

"I believe that sunspots are caused by chemical changes in the sun's outer atmosphere and that their formation takes place by the combination and formation of elements and compounds," he says. "These are not only cooler but in every case greater in atomic weight than the atmosphere, which consists largely of hydrogen. These gases, or elements, sink into the surface of the sun, their movement being downward with no perceptible rotational velocity. Of the thousands of spots that I have observed, I have never observed a spot that was not located in a highly concentrated calcium field."

Officials at the planetarium do not vouch for the value of this theory, since it is contrary to the accepted explanation, but they print the entire paper as "a serious effort by an amateur to add to the theoretical aspects of astronomy."

German Gardens Visited

In the Kroll Opera House, close by the Brandenburger Tor, Berlin, the International Horticultural Congress has just closed its sessions. This year's meeting, like those of 1935, which were held in Rome, Italy, formed an occasion for a general tour of the host nation, during which the most beautiful gardens, private as well as public, were thrown open to the visitors. The technical sections were highly specialized, with divisions appealing to all branches of horticultural practice, even to the art of flower arrangement and insurance problems.

Herbert B. Nichols

Hines Defense Hammers at Racket Testimony

(Continued from Page 1)

sharply that it sounded like a verbal chastisement.

Mr. Stryker, who had conducted cross-examination at the top of his voice, turned savagely upon Mr. Dewey at each interruption.

Dewey Unperturbed

The District Attorney, however, remained imperturbable and smiling, delivering his objections in an even voice that was only a murmur against the uproar of Mr. Stryker's attack.

Cross examination of witnesses like Weinberg lends itself readily to fireworks, since it is a simple matter to level scathing denunciations at men who have admitted that they are criminals and perjurers. Mr. Dewey was reconciled to that fact at the start of the trial, as was indicated in his statement to the jury when he admitted the nature of some of his witnesses, but at that time he had stated that their testimony would be corroborated before the trial was over, thus emphasizing that his case was an aggregate of many parts and not dependent upon the testimony of any one person.

Cross-Examination

Mr. Stryker attempted to break down the story of Weinberg who, himself a defendant, had told the court and a blue ribbon jury that Mr. Hines "fixed" magistrates; that he consorted with the worst gangsters in New York; that he was paid $500 a week for his services, and that he manipulated elections and district attorneys, all to enrich himself at the expense of the hundreds of thousands who wagered their nickels and dimes and trusted Mr. Hines as their benefactor.

Mr. Stryker took over the cross-examination of the witness yesterday afternoon after Mr. Dewey had finished his direct examination, and within a quarter of an hour had led Weinberg, who had turned State's evidence, into what appeared to be a spectacular trap, eliciting from Weinberg the declaration that he had taken payoff money to Mr. Hines during the late spring and early summer of 1932 at his home, 444 Central Park West. Then came the thunderbolt of the trial so far.

"Don't you know, Mr. Weinberg, that Mr. Hines never moved into that apartment until Oct. 1, 1932?"

Weinberg Repeats Charge

Like a falcon darting on his prey, Mr. Stryker followed up this coup with a series of exhibits—rent, gas, electric, and transportation records, all supporting the Oct. 1 date. Weinberg met this assault with the same detachment he has displayed throughout his whole testimony and calmly reiterated that he had visited Mr. Hines at the time and place he had said.

Mr. Stryker demanded that Mr Hines stand up. For the first time during court proceedings the defendant was on his feet.

"Look Mr. Hines in the face and repeat again whether you saw him or not either at or in his apartment house between the month of April and October, 1932," Mr. Stryker exhorted the witness.

Weinberg swung around and stared at the defendant and said: "I did."

"You Know You Lie"

Mr. Hines replied:

"You know you lie."

Immediately the court was in a ferment. Mr. Stryker who had managed every step toward this dramatic crescendo apologized for his client.

Devastating as this part of the cross-examination appeared to the prosecution's case, indications are that Mr. Dewey will stress the fallability of the human memory, asserting that Weinberg went to the Hines apartment for years, and merely failed to recall when these visits began.

Mr. Stryker then evoked testimony from the witness revealing that from the time he decided to plead guilty and turn State's evidence on April 24 of this year, he has been left alone with J. Richard ("Dixie") Davis, Schultz lawyer, and Harry Schoenhaus, financial expert for the racket, on many occasions. All three of these men have pleaded guilty and accused Mr. Hines of being the protector for the racket. It is Mr. Stryker's implication that they concocted the story of the defendant's complicity and rehearsed it so that every detail squared.

Shared Same Cells

Mr. Stryker made much of the fact that during May Davis and Weinberg shared the same cell—619—in the Tombs, even though there were plenty of other places where Weinberg could have been kept. He was obviously implying that the District Attorney gave the defendants an opportunity to decide to turn State's evidence.

Two points that Weinberg stuck to, however. One was his testimony that while he was in the Tombs with Davis, Davis tried to dissuade him from turning State's evidence. It is a matter of newspaper record that Davis did not finally agree to turn State's evidence until July, long after Weinberg left the Tombs. If this story is established, it will be difficult to prove that Davis and Weinberg were in sufficient agreement in the Tombs to manufacture the present story.

Sticks to His Story

The other point was that part of Weinberg's testimony in which he told Mr. Stryker that the District Attorney told him that his accusation against Mr. Hines would be used only if it checked with facts and data that the prosecutor's office already had on hand.

Mr. Stryker elicited from Weinberg the admission that on the only other two occasions he had testified as a witness he had perjured himself and that he was a gangster and a crook. This followed the pattern Mr. Stryker had outlined from the start; namely, that he would "smear" the prosecution's witnesses and that he would undertake to prove his client was a thoroughly innocent man pilloried by racketeers to save themselves.

Bridgeport Meeting

Yesterday Weinberg said that a meeting of Schultz, Davis, and Mr. Hines was held in Bridgeport, where it was agreed to cut Mr. Hines' payments from $500 a week to $250 a week.

These reduced payments were continued through 1936, Weinberg declared.

Weinberg said that Mr. Hines drove both himself and Davis to Bridgeport. Schultz was then awaiting his second trial on the charge of evading his Federal income tax.

The trial was marked during the morning session by growing impatience on the part of Lloyd Paul Stryker, counsel for Mr. Hines.

Repeatedly he objected to the phrasing of Mr. Dewey's questions on the grounds that they called for answers witnesses under the rules of evidence are not permitted to make.

Mr. Dewey would frequently withdraw the question without awaiting a court ruling.

In one clash, Mr. Dewey withdrew an offending question and Mr. Stryker continued his objections, while Justice Pecora added to the excitement by denouncing the District Attorney's question.

With a show of impatience Mr. Dewey said, "All right; I have already withdrawn the question. I want to save time."

Justice Pecora said sharply:

"You will save time if you ask the proper kind of questions. You have already sustained Mr. Stryker's objection by withdrawing your question."

Justice Pecora, aware of the crescendo pitch of temper, recessed the morning session just as another storm of the same kind threatened to break.

When Mr. Stryker began cross-examination of Weinberg he pressed him particularly on his testimony about meeting Mr. Hines at his home regularly to pay him.

German Women Use New Type Salute For Reichsführer

BERLIN (AP)—A new form of salute which women are to execute in Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's presence at social functions was used for the first time Aug. 24.

The new salute, used by women guests at a State banquet for Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, is delivered by raising the right hand shoulder high with a bent elbow, the saluter at the same time slightly inclining the head.

A change in the etiquette protocol provided for this modified form of the regular stiff-armed National Socialist gesture.

Württemberg Bishop Expelled From See

STUTTGART, Germany (AP)—The Roman Catholic Bishop, Johann Sproll, of Rottenburg has been expelled from Württemberg after his refusal voluntarily to leave his See, it was announced here Aug. 23 by DNB, official German news agency.

The grounds for the expulsion, it was said, were that Bishop Sproll was the only citizen in his diocese who refused to vote April 10 in the plebiscite on Austro-German union.

Stuttgart newspapers said his continued residence "has become undesirable in the interest of peace and order" and "the Bishop was guilty of gross violation of his political duty and cannot be tolerated." The papers added he refused to resign voluntarily.

Reich-Hungarian Rulers Affirm Ties With Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

that profitable talks could have been held here on possible lines of action touching many Central European eventualities.

Clearly much depends upon Viscount Runciman's mission to Prague as "adviser" in the Czech-Sudeten dispute. Lord Runciman's report will, it is assumed here, be bound to make far-reaching proposals if the Sudeten Germans are to accept even a temporary solution of the problems raised by their demands for autonomy.

England's Role at Stake

On this assumption, Prague will then either have to accept such with good grace or risk the possibility of England's threatening to wash its hands of Central Europe entirely.

Thus it is the question of the possibility of continued solidarity between London and Prague or of some diversion for England elsewhere—such as in Spain or Palestine—which is regarded here as the key to the situation. From the standpoint of definite military action by Germany, Russia counts here for less than many imagine.

Hungary naturally judges possible developments in Czechoslovakia from much the same standpoint as Germany, since this might open the "possibility of emerging from the period of humiliation imposed by the Treaty of Trianon and recovering its former important position in the Danube basin," as one Hungarian recently defined the position. Meanwhile, Hungary is being wooed on all sides, so that it is to be expected that it won't decide too quickly.

Part of Greater Problem

The "actualities" that have developed during Admiral Horthy's visit thus have to a large degree disappointed the hopes expressed in some political circles that Hungary would come out openly on the side of the totalitarian states. This would have substantially reinforced the Rome-Berlin axis. But in the light of the careful diplomatic analysis of the results of the visit, it is doubtful whether such a result has actually been achieved.

The basic reason is that German-Hungarian relations in these days are only a part of the greater problem of European relations, and while Hungary thinks that it could obtain Reich's help in certain eventualities, it is questionable whether it would be prepared to pay the possible price demanded.

It is problematical whether any sort of understanding exists between Germany, Poland, and Hungary for any eventual division of spoils in Czechoslovakia—a report which recurs from time to time. But there can be no doubt that it has been, and still is, the fact that Germany is the Great Power from which Hungary expects help in securing territorial revision which has been the main object of its official and unofficial propaganda since 1918.

Close Co-operation Questioned

But both Germany's advance down the Danube as the result of the absorption of Austria and Hungary's present internal conditions have made many Hungarian politicians question whether too close a co-operation with the Reich may not adversely affect the country's independence.

The Hungarian National Socialists themselves have certainly not helped to improve relations between both states, particularly through their propaganda. It is also not so long ago that assertions were made in the Hungarian Parliament that such propaganda was coming from "beyond the state frontiers."

Since Hungary has a German minority of about half a million, it is also much concerned about the possible effects of National Socialist racial policy. But, if it requires a guarantee of its frontiers, over against the new Greater Germany, it is certain that the Reich would be prepared to make a declaration similar to that given to Italy after German troops appeared on the Brenner Pass.

Source of Wheat Supply

Hungarian friendship from the Reich viewpoint is important for economic as well as political reasons. Hungary is the great supplier of wheat to Germany and in time of national emergency, its granaries would play an important role in this country's decisions. The question of the method of payment for the grain which the Third Reich has received is one which has gravely concerned Hungary for some years past.

Since Germany cannot pay in cash or in the exports which Hungary needs, and other markets for Hungarian wheat have been hard to find, there has developed in their interstate trade balance such an economic dependence of the Danube state upon the Reich, that Hungary has had fears for the possible political consequences.

Under such conditions, despite any official protestations, it is doubtful if a basically closer agreement between these two states will be the long-term result of this visit.

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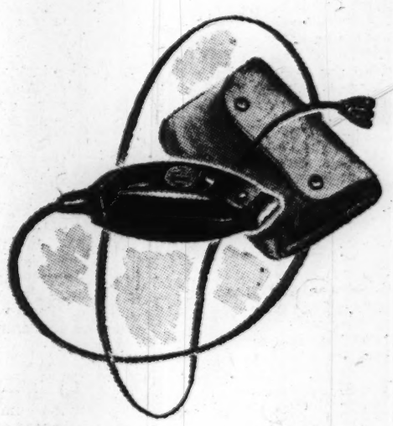

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The Home Forum

Feeney's Forge

EVER since Jamesy grew big enough to take the small gray donkey to the forge nearly two miles away along the Derreen road, he has wished from the bottom of his heart that the little ass would wear out her shoes more quickly, and so give him a good reason for going to see Patrick Feeney at work. Even one cast shoe means a visit there both for himself and the little ass; and the click of a loose shoe is music in his ears.

At Feeney's forge, seated on the stone bench with the iron ring, Jamesy watches every single thing the blacksmith does, and listens to every single thing said by the big, kindly man. "You'd like well to hear him," Jamesy tells his grandmother, "for he has terrible wise ould chat." When that wise talk is backed up by something as fascinating and as skillful as Feeney's ways with a horseshoe, or even with a shoe for the little ass, Jamesy would ask nothing better than to watch and to listen.

The last time he took the gray donkey there, it was to have a loose shoe put right; a shoe that came off altogether as they went. Jamesy could hardly believe in his good fortune when he heard the click-click on the road as the little ass came back from Cloney. "If it hadn't happened when it did," Mrs. Foley said that day,—for she herself was driving the donkey—"I'd very near say the young lad tore it loose of his own accord, the way he could go to the forge." But she couldn't say that, after all, for the shoes seemed all right when she started, and she had gone alone.

So, ON A July day that should have been warm, but that really was quite chilly, Jamesy persuaded the little ass to let him mount, and, click-clicking most of the way, they went sedately toward the forge at the cross. When they were nearly there the clicking ceased, and Jamesy got down and picked up the shoe. He wasn't at all sorry to find that no other client waited there already. As a matter of fact, the blacksmith was not there himself, and the wooden door was closed inside its stone horseshoe frame. But Jamesy knew just where the blacksmith would be—in the small sloping field behind the cottage—and, tying the reins of the little ass to the iron ring, he went to look for the kindly man he admired so much. Partly because, during working hours, Feeney is so grimy: "He does be grand an' black," he has told Mrs. Foley, more than once, when she has urged the use—by Jamesy himself—of more soap and water. But mostly because of his stories about animals

As he expected, the blacksmith was in the late meadow, and with him was the white cat, Snowball; "me little comrade cat," Feeney calls her, and whenever he works on the tiny farm, Snowball stays near him, and seems to make him look blacker than ever. They like each other's company; "her an' me is a kind of n'united," Feeney says; and when he comes out to the field, or goes into the cottage, she welcomes him with little throaty sounds of pleasure. But nothing will ever persuade her to go into the forge with him. She doesn't like the bellows; she greatly dislikes the sparks, and she simply dreads the hissing noise made by red-hot iron in the stone water-trough.

WHEN FEENEY CAME in with Jamesy that day, Snowball came, too, but she stopped at the grassy bank beside the road, and sat there washing her face with a thoroughness that Jamesy found very trying. Especially all the scouring behind her ears. In fact, he began to wonder if she was doing it just to show him how it really should be done. The blacksmith was quite glad to see Foley's little ass; she is an old friend of his and he has always approved of her very good sense in standing as still as she does, upon three small feet, while he holds the fourth and makes what he calls, "an out-an'-out delicate job of it." "She's a choicey little lady," he tells the pleased Jamesy, "an' the least I can do for her is to give her four fancy feet."

He took the shoe that had come off, and, to Jamesy's great delight, he said she needed a new one. For this would take much longer. Jamesy settled down at the now open door and peered into the shadows, and he sniffed the queer heavy smell of any forge that has been closed for an hour or so. The little ass sniffed it, too, and eased her weight off the one bare hoof, as if she was getting ready to raise it altogether and let her friend Feeney take full charge of it.

SOON THE LITTLE forge was filled with the lovely sounds that call to every child in the world. The heavy panting of bellows, the quick crackling of sparks, the ring of hammer on anvil, the hissing of the hot shoe in cold water.

And with all those sounds there was another; the lilting by the blacksmith of the old Irish tune called "O'Donnell Abu," without which he never attempts any piece of shoeing work. It is his "occupation tune," and he times the strokes of his hammer to suit it. So far, Feeney had said nothing very much except to foretell "some bettherment in the weather, on account of some movement of the moon"; but that was something, and Jamesy knew more would follow soon.

"That little ass has no animosity agen me at all," the big man said, as he lifted the waiting hoof and pared it a little to fit the new shoe; "there's many an ass comes in here an' he does be full of vaggaries; but sure he's not to be blemt."

He put down the small neat foot, and rested his hand very gently for a moment on the smooth gray back. "'Tis all in the broughtin'-up," he said approvingly. "If they get a bit of kindness at home, they expect it when they go to the forge, an' they won't give a bit of throuble at all, the creatures. Look'd, there's asses comin' in here betimes," he went on, "ay, an' horses, what's more, an' even if they can't talk itself, there doesn't be much they don't tell me about the sort of an owner they have."

Jamesy looked very pleased; "Me Granny is actchilly light about the little ass," he said; and he fumbled in his pocket for the crust of bread that the donkey knew all about. "I don't think your Granny is the only one," Feeney said.

THE NEW SHOE was fixed, and the little ass was munching her crust when Feeney sat down beside Jamesy and watched Snowball come from her place on the bank, and leap lightly onto the stone bench. "Me little comrade cat," he said, and, for such a big man, his voice was very gentle. The big sheep dog at the kitchen door thumped his tail on the flagstone where he lay, and one of the big lambs in the field across the road called anxiously.

"That one was reared a pet, on the bottle," the blacksmith told Jamesy, "an' there's times still an' she forgets she's grew up at all." He raised his voice suddenly; "Go on wid yourself, Biddy," he said loudly, "an' do a bit of grazin' dear knows you're no babby now"; but the young sheep went on calling, and its voice was plaintive.

The little ass raised her sleepy head and looked along the narrow road. Jamesy looked, too, and saw Whelan's big brown horse plod slowly after a man the small boy had never seen before.

"That's the new fella they have above at Whelan's," the blacksmith said, "an' I'll give it in to him that he knows the right way to lead a horse that's favorin' the off hind leg the way Captain is doin' this minute; the last man they had showed no heart for horses at all."

So Jamesy stayed to watch the deeply sunk stone taken from the enormous hoof, and to hear the heavy shoe strike the ground when Captain put down his foot again—gingerly at first, and then very firmly.

AS IS USUAL after any visit to the forge, Jamesy had a great deal to tell his grandmother, when he got home. "Misther Feeney thinks the little ass is terrible wise," he told her once more, "an' he says 'tis all in the broughtin'-up, an' he took a woeful sharp stone out of Captain's foot, an' the lamb was bawling for its bottle an' it a big sheep now, you might say."

He took up a slice of the bread cut for him and spread with gooseberry jam; and when he spoke again there was a smear of jam on one brown cheek. "Misther Feeney was grand an' black," he said.

D. M. LARGE

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Ballet

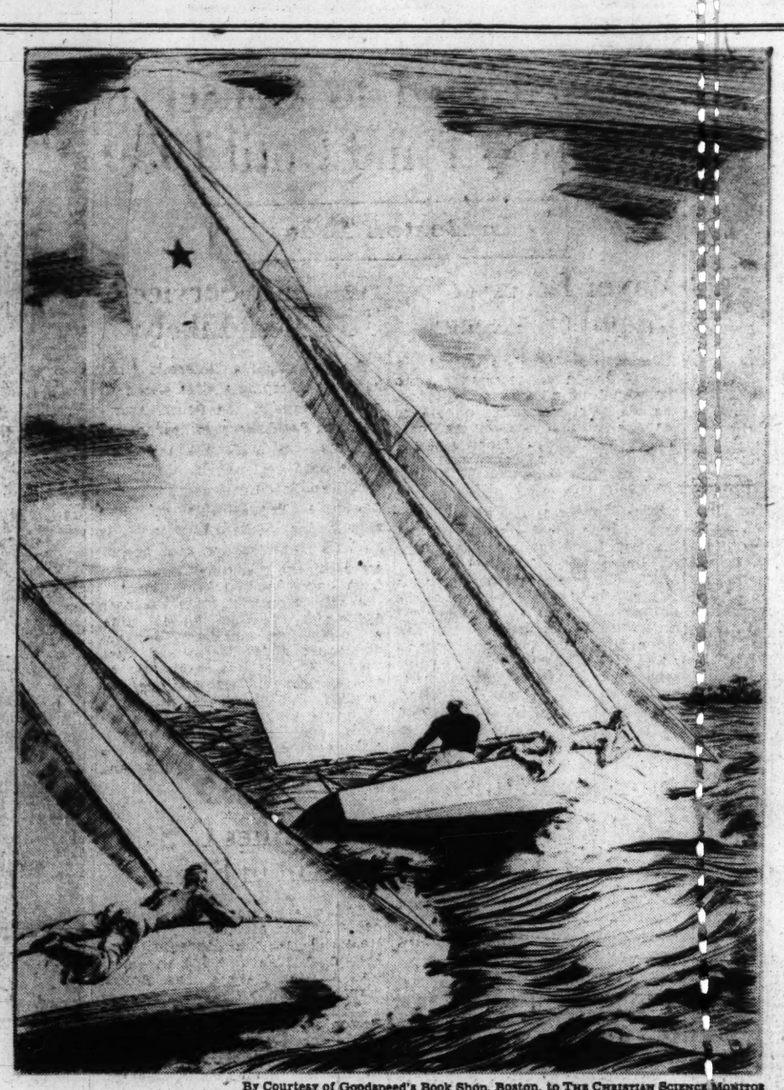
THIS flock of little birds displays
The mystic pattern of an autumn dance
Against the background of the gray-white sky.

As effortless as windblown leaves they trace
In flying grace the unknown choreographer's intent.

See the dark intertwining lines,
The fluttering curves and high-topped wave,
The upward spiral melting suddenly
Into a maze of intricate designs

Until at last, as if obedient to some word
That we, less keen of hearing, have not heard,
They sweep in one swift feathery gust
Beyond our sight.

A. STANTON LAY



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BOAT RACE—STAR CLASS: *An Etching by Yngve Edward Soderberg*

FEW artists record the give and pull of the sea with more vigor than does Mr. Soderberg. Most of his pictures deal with the varying aspects of yacht racing. In this print he depicts the struggle of two star-class boats to outstrip each other. Experts in this type of boat racing have expressed their admiration for Mr. Soderberg's technique in drawing the pitch of boats and sails.

Certainly even the layman can imagine the whistle of wind in canvas and the slap of waves on wood. Not a small part of the print's charm lies in the deftly drawn figures prone on the rails, helping to keep the balance of the boats against the sea.

Mountain People Of The Great Smokies

I WELL remember the first trip I made into these sections. . . .

We discovered, that day, that the mountain people love music, and in almost every home was some sort of musical instrument,—a banjo, guitar, violin, a small organ, or perhaps an old dulcimer.

I vividly recall the man whom we found playing the fife to his grandchildren. He told us that his father was a fifer in the Civil War and had made and played the fife which he himself played at our prompting, giving what he remembered of "General Jackson's March."

"I've had no eddication," he explained, "I only went to school about three weeks all tole, I reckon, but I did purty well. I learned all but two letters of the alphabet. I lived in the dark ages when thar wuz no schools back here in the mountains. I can remember when I had my fust pair of shoes," he continued after a reminiscent pause. "Pap made 'em from the hide of an old steer. . . . Pap could do most anything with his hands. He made all the furniture we had. Made it out of cherry and walnut and maple and pine. Fifes he made out of cane jints. You know garden cane? Hit don't grow long and purty like the river cane. I can remember carding flax, too. When I carded then it was tow. I'd give the tow to my mother and she spun it and made bed lines out of it.

"There comes on my mind," the fifer continued, laying his instrument across his knee, "how they built houses in the old days. Houses then had board roofs, walls of hewn logs, and puncheon floors. . . . Thar most ginerally allers was one big house with a lean-to in the rear and sometimes a loft above.

"Thar was a big fireplace in the big house and thar mammy cooked her vittles in a black pot which hung on a hook over the flames. She baked her corn pone in a covered iron oven which sat in the hot ashes, and hit was the sweetest bread you ever tasted. Folks made all their own chairs and tables and everything them days, but they didn't have much," he added with a twinkle in his deep blue eyes. . . .

For several summers I searched for a "typical log cabin" before I found one. It was almost dusk when I discovered it under a willow tree, with its picket fence, the chicken in the path, the woman stooping to gather firewood. . . . I have since discovered others and in them found the simple, kindly virtues and the most genuine hospitality in the world.

There was the woman who made chairs and explained how she did it. "I use beech, maple, or walnut. My husband gets the woods and I make the chairs. All by myself," she added proudly. "The shavin'-horse and the lathe for turning the posts are in the shed there. Settin' chairs have curved backs, and I bile the backs in that." She pointed to a long tin trough set on field rocks with space beneath for the fire. "I bend 'em in this form while they're wet, to give them the right shape," she continued, suiting the action to the word.

"How long does it take to make a chair?" I inquired.

"I can make a settin' chair in a day, but I can't a rockin' chair. It takes longer. I do everything about it 'cept get the wood, and I could do that if I had to."

And I believed her.—From "Great Smoky Mountains," by LAURA THORNBOROUGH. (New York: Crowell.)

Research

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS been said that research is the foundation of human progress. Within the realms of physical science, industry, agriculture, transportation, art, diligent, systematic investigation, augmenting and supporting the advancement of humanity's education and well-being, has long been recognized as vital. This effort is bringing about commendable results in the establishment of greater moral freedom and a more abundant living. It is doing much to eliminate the handicaps of time and space.

The fact is seldom credited, however, that the constructive effects of such research, being the results of increasing intelligence and fact finding, are consonant with the advancing spiritual understanding of God, and His idea, man, as taught and demonstrated in Christian Science. Since the discovery of Christian Science in the year 1866 by Mary Baker Eddy, greater progress in human experience has been realized than in preceding centuries. And this human improvement is in accord with Christianly scientific law. Proportionately as the thoughts of men are lifted above the mundane and physical, towards the appreciation of that which is wholly spiritual, will the spiritual sense of being find fuller, clearer manifestation in our present experience.

The discovery of Christian Science resulted from intensive spiritual research. Through her great revelation and by trial and demonstration, Mrs. Eddy has made available the great spiritual facts of being which have existed throughout eternity. These eternal realities, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, underlie all the miraculous saving and healing phenomena experienced by the prophets and strikingly evidenced in the life and ministry of Christ Jesus.

The discovery of the basic laws of spiritual creation and existence was by no means accidental. Of her divine discovery Mrs. Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 107), "God had been graciously preparing me during many years for the reception of this final revelation of the absolute divine Principle of scientific mental healing." Her research work involved the repudiation of many false concepts in religion, medicine, and science. Finally, in an hour of great need, through spiritual revelation, she received an instantaneous healing from the effects of an accident which had been pronounced fatal. Through further study and demonstration, she reached the conclusion and proved that God is divine Mind, the infinite intelligence which governs the universe including man in perfect and eternal harmony.

Subsequently, Mrs. Eddy elucidated her discovery in the Christian Science textbook. Her words in this connection are instructive and interesting. She says (*ibid.*, p. 109), "For three years after my discovery, I sought the solution of this problem of Mind-healing, searched the Scriptures and read little else, kept aloof from society, and devoted time and energies to discovering a positive rule." That her efforts have borne fruit is attested by thousands of authenticated cases of healing. To bring this provable truth into our everyday lives involves an active willingness to follow the teachings of Christian Science, which, when spiritually understood, enable the student to heal the sick, cleanse the sinner, and comfort the sorrowing, through increased spirituality.

Mrs. Eddy "searched the Scriptures." In this she followed the method of Jesus, who was familiar with the earlier Scriptures and often quoted them in his ministrations to those in need. He understood the demonstrable law of God. Among the many interesting and enlightening ways of study in Christian Science is one which Mrs. Eddy has provided in the Lesson-Sermons published in the *Christian Science Quarterly*. In this impersonal plan of teaching and preaching, there is given us a priceless opportunity for intelligent, progressive research in the illimitable realm of Spirit. Earnest students throughout the world are found not merely reading, but studying exhaustively and daily utilizing these correlated selections from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook. This activity, together with the reading of Mrs. Eddy's other writings, and the periodicals issued regularly by The Christian Science Publishing Society, serves to form a background of usable knowledge which can be demonstrated in practical application.

Utility and demonstrability are the yardsticks of effective research. What good, industrially or socially, would all the mechanical research work of this age bring to humanity, if its discoveries were not made practicable and available? Invariably, utility determines their value. So in Christian Science, proportionately as spirituality is established in the individual consciousness and beliefs of evil and materialism are destroyed, is this new-old understanding of God found usable and effectual. How great is the joy of spiritual discernment and comprehension! With what exuberance and freedom of thought, speech, and action are the new-born concepts of true being appropriated and applied! Discerning and obeying the true spirit of this Science, its alert students do not fall into the category of those of whom Paul speaks (II Timothy 3:7) as "ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth." Rather do they follow his loving admonition to Timothy (II Timothy 2:15): "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Prelude to Night

ONE clear star swings above the mountain's rim
Just as the glory of the west begins to dim;
The cock above the barn is burnished bright,
Caught in the last shaft of the fading light.
A darting swallow swoops about the eaves,
Another, and another, interweaves
Into a purple cloud, as light as foam—
Barn swallows, as the dusk falls, coming home.

CORNELIA B. FURBISH

Forskning

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DET er blitt sagt at forskning er grunnlaget for menneskelig fremgang. Innenfor naturvidenskapens, industriens, landbrukets, befordringsmidlenes og kunstens områder har iherdig, systematisk granskningsarbeide, som øker og støtter ethvert fremskritt i menneskehetens utdannelse og velferd, lenge vært ansett som vesentlig. Denne streben bringer prisverdige resultater i hitførelsen av større moralsk frihet og et rikere liv. Den gjør meget i retning av å fjerne de skranker tid og rum pålegger.

Det innrømmes imidlertid sjelden at de oppbyggende virkninger av en slik forskning, som er resultatene av tiltagende intelligens og opdagelse av kjensgjerninger, står i samklang med den fremadskridende åndelige forståelse av Gud og Hans idé, mennesket, som det læres og demonstreres i Kristen Videnskap. Siden opdagelsen av Kristen Videnskap i året 1866 av Mary Baker Eddy har det vært større fremgang på det menneskelige livs forskjellige områder enn det har vært i de forutgående århundrer. Og disse menneskelige forbedringer er i overensstemmelse med kristent videnskapelig lov. I samme forhold som menneskenes tanker løftes op over det jordiske og fysiske og i stigende grad forstår å verdsette det som er helt åndelig, vil den åndelige opfatning av tilværelsen gi sig fullere og klarere utslag i vårt liv her og nu.

Opdagelsen av Kristen Videnskap var et resultat av intens åndelig forskning. Ved sin store åpenbaring og ved prøve og demonstrasjon har Mrs. Eddy gjort tilgjengelig for menneskene tilværelsens store åndelige kjensgjerninger, som har bestått fra all evighet av. Disse evige virkeligheter, som de er åpenbaret i den Hellige Skrift, ligger til grunn for alle de mirakuløse tilfelle av frelse og helbredelse som profetene oplevde, og som var så fremtredende i Kristi Jesu liv og gjerning.

Opdagelsen av den åndelige skapelses og tilværelses fundamentale lover var på ingen måte tilfeldig. Om sin guddommelige opdagelse sier Mrs. Eddy i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 107): "Gud hadde nådig gjennem mange år gjort mig skikket til å motta denne endelige åpenbaring av det absolutte guddommelige Prinsipp for videnskapelig mental helbredelse." Hennes forskningsarbeide innbefattet forkastelsen av mange falske begreper på religionens, medisinens og videnskapens område. Endelig mottok hun, gjennem åndelig åpenbarelse, på et tidspunkt da hun var i stor nød, en øieblikkelig helbredelse for virkningene av et ulykkestilfelle som lægen hadde sagt sannsynligvis vilde medføre døden. Gjennem videre studium og demonstrasjon nådde hun frem til og gav bevis på den slutning, at Gud er guddommelig Sinn, den uendelige intelligens som styrer universet innbefattende mennesket, fullkommen og evig harmoni.

Senere belyste Mrs. Eddy sin opdagelse i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok. Hennes ord i denne forbindelse er lærerike og interessante. Hun sier (samme bok, s. 109): "I tre år efter min opdagelse søkte jeg efter løsningen på dette Sinns-helbredelsens problem, ransaket Skriftene og leste lite annet, holdt mig borte fra selskapslivet og viet tid og krefter til opdagelsen av en positiv regel." At hennes bestrebelser har båret frukt, bevidnes ved tusener av pålitelig bekreftede tilfelle av helbredelse. Hvis vi ønsker å bringe denne bevislige sannhet inn i vårt daglige liv, må vi vise en aktiv villighet til å følge Kristen Videnskaps lære, som, når den blir åndelig forstått, setter den studerende i stand til å helbrede de syke, rense synderen og trøste de sørgende, gjennem øket åndelighet.

Mrs. Eddy "ransaket Skriftene". I denne henseende fulgte hun Jesus, som nøie kjente de tidligere Skrifter og ofte citerte dem når han hjalp dem som var i nød. Han forstod Guds bevislige lov. En av de mange interessante og oplysende måter å studere Kristen Videnskap på, er den som Mrs. Eddy har gitt oss i uketekstene som offentliggjøres i *Kristen Videnskaps Kvartalshefte*. I denne upersonlige plan for undervisning og forkynnelse har vi en uvurderlig anledning til intelligent, fremadskridende forskning i Åndens ubegrensede rike. Over hele verden finnes det alvorlige søkende som ikke bare leser, men grundig og uttømmende studerer og daglig gjør bruk av disse samsvarende utvalg fra Bibelen og Kristen Videnskaps lærebok. Dette, sammen med lesningen av Mrs. Eddys andre skrifter og de tidsskrifter som regelmessig utgis av Kristen Videnskaps forlag, tjener til å danne en bakgrunn av brukbar kunnskap som kan bevises i praktisk anvendelse.

Gagnlighet og bevislighet er de målestokker effektiv forskning anvender. Hvad godt, i industriell eller sosial henseende, vilde all denne tids forskningsarbeide på mekanikkens område bringe menneskeheten, hvis dets opdagelser ikke blev gjort praktisk brukbare og tilgjengelige? Gagnlighet bestemmer ufravikelig deres verdi. I Kristen Videnskap ser vi således at i samme forhold som åndelighet grunnfestes i den enkeltes bevissthet og det ondes og materialismens antagelser tilintetgjøres, vil denne nye og dog gamle forståelse av Gud vise sig å være anvendelig og effektiv. Hvor stor er ikke den glede åndelig erkjennelse og forståelse bringer! Med hvilken overstrømmende glede og frihet i tanke, tale og handling tilegner vi oss ikke, og gjør bruk av, de gjenfødte begreper om sann tilværelse! De som er årvåkne i sitt studium og erkjenner og adlyder denne Videnskaps sanne ånd, synker ikke ned i den klasse Paulus taler om (2. Timoteus 3:7) som mennesker som "alltid lærer og aldri kan komme til sannhets erkjennelse". De følger heller hans kjærlige formaning til Timoteus (2. Timoteus 2:15): "Legg vinn på å fremstille dig for Gud som en som holder prøve, som en arbeider som ikke har noget å skamme sig over, idet du rettelig lærer sannhetens ord."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

America Debates a Norse Record in Stone

THE Norse discovery of America some few centuries before Columbus is now generally admitted to be a fact. But this early discovery is commonly looked upon as an isolated incident which was soon forgotten. Therefore, when the claim is made that Norse explorers penetrated to the very center of the North American continent one hundred and thirty years before Columbus sighted San Salvador, such an assertion will naturally and properly be met with greatest skepticism.

Such a documented claim has come, not out of the musty archives of foreign libraries, but out of our own wilderness, engraved in ancient characters upon a stone found wrapped in the roots of a forest tree. The question of the authenticity of this extraordinary inscription—the Kensington Stone—has been subjected to a searching inquiry by hundreds of people more or less competent to discuss it; and many able scholars—historians, runologists, linguists and geologists—have presented arguments for or against the authenticity of the inscription. Although this subject has been studied and debated for more than thirty years, the final verdict as to its authenticity still hangs in the balance.

Inasmuch as this stone was under my immediate observation for many years, I became fascinated with its inscription. Its archaic symbols and dramatic narrative became an absorbing study for more than twenty years. The many different aspects of this lengthy inscription have led into various byways of learning, where the trail was not always well marked, but nevertheless alluring with its promise of possible revelations. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that such a prolonged and detailed investigation may be of some value in arriving at the true significance of this inscription, which, if authentic, adds a brief chapter to an otherwise blank period in American history.—From the Preface to "The Kensington Stone," by HJALMAR R. HOLAND. (Ephraim, Wisconsin: Privately Printed.)

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AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
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Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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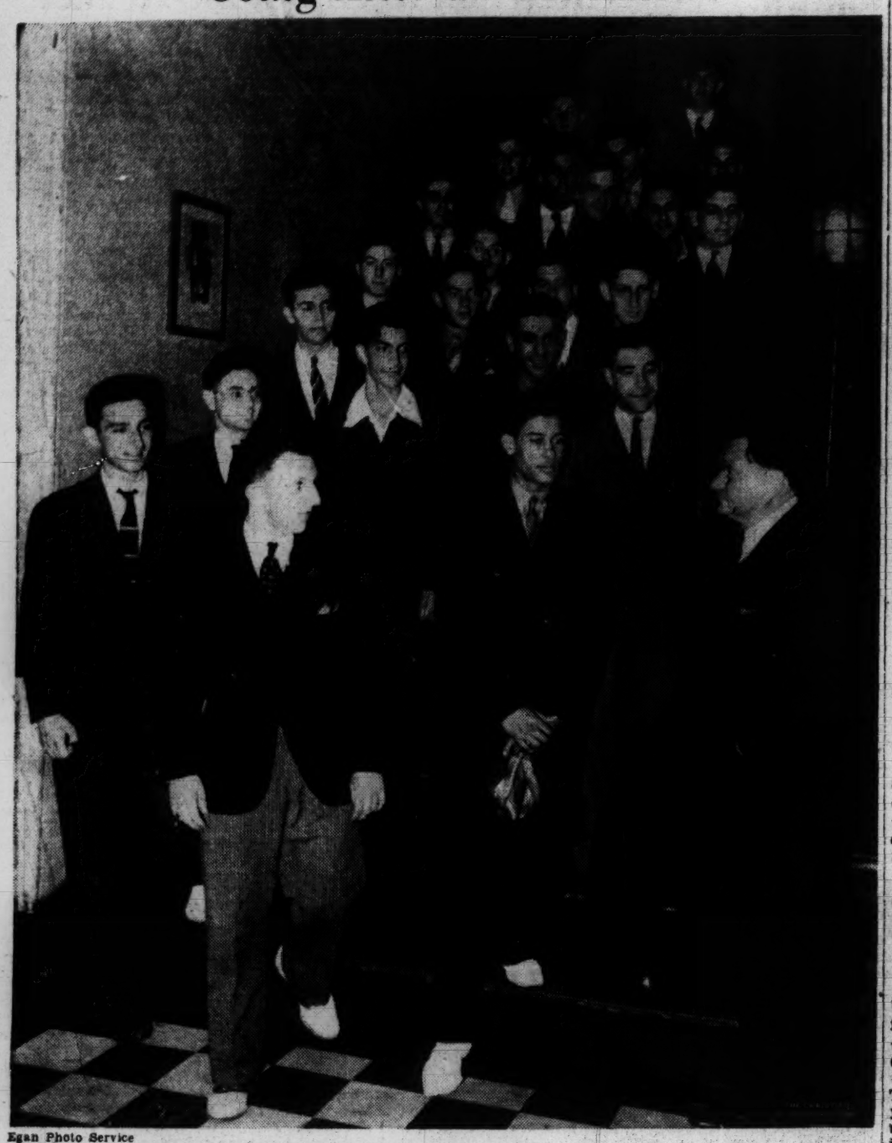
New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1938

Going After an Education



Egan Photo Service

Winners of Scholarship Awards and Donor

The 24 on stairway have earned a start toward a place in the academic world, passing with distinction the tests of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation. Lower right: Harry E. Burroughs, President.

Fund of $2,000 Distributed To Newsboys Planning Study

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Over the first financial hurdle, 24 newsboys of Greater Boston will enter college this fall, thanks to yesterday's awards of scholarships by the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation. Judged on the basis of character, need, adaptability and scholarship, the winners, selected from 36 applicants, finalists previously sifted from 100 or more from local high and preparatory schools, are to receive among them the sum of $2,000.

It was made clear to the losers by Mr. Burroughs, President of the Foundation, who, as a boy struggling alone for an education, conceived the scholarship idea, that elimination was no reflection on character or scholarly achievement.

After a whole day's examining of candidates, a board of 18 judges, consisting of educators, businessmen, public officials and others, under the chairmanship of Judge Francis J. W. Ford, announced that the sum of $2,000, originally designed for distribution to only 12 applicants, had been spread among 24, in sums ranging from $50 to $175 apiece. Two of the boys plan to be freshmen at Harvard University; Bernard Frank and Nathan Krevor, both graduates of the Boston Public Latin School. Irving Cooper will return to Harvard for his sophomore year.

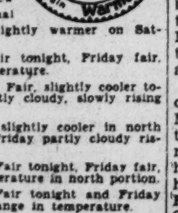
Candidates for the freshman class at Tufts College are Vasken Eynatian, Hector Sciccitano and Frank Parker. Northeastern University is the choice of Edward Abel, Edward Stearns, Joseph Irgon and Ralph Parrotta, who came to the United States from southern Italy in 1931, at the age of 12, not knowing a word of the English language, became an honor student in grade school, and last June was graduated from the English High School, after completing the four-year course in three years.

James Lyman, Nathan Matz and Meyer Fagelman plan to be freshmen at Boston University, while Daniel Ostrosky and Ralph Helfenbaum will be enabled to enter their sophomore year there. Boston College is the selected Alma Mater of Cornelius Vincent and Charles McDonough. Jacob Kline plans to attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. John McDonough, youthful agriculturalist, who stated he "broke even" last year in his farming of four acres of land which he hired, plans to enter the Massachusetts State College and earn the status, according to his application, of "Inspector of Cows." Frank Cappello, whose works have during the past few years met a variety of demands of an illustrative and decorative nature at the Foundation, plans to become a student at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts.

Albert Weinstein is headed for the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and Morris Jackson and George Lerner will return for their second year at that institution. Ralph Saija will be enabled to pursue his studies in motion picture projection at the Wentworth Institute.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Friday, becoming slightly warmer during Friday; moderate northwesterly winds. For central New England: occasional cloudiness and slightly warmer on Saturday.

Connecticut: Fair tonight, Friday fair, slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire: Fair, slightly cooler tonight. Friday partly cloudy, slowly rising temperature.

Vermont: Fair, slightly cooler in north portion tonight. Friday partly cloudy rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight, Friday fair, slowly rising temperature in north portion.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Friday and not much change in temperature.

Maine: Slightly cooler in west portion tonight. Friday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds fresh over north portion tonight. Weather fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	73	Minneapolis	60	76
Bermuda	80	88	New Orleans	80	96
Chicago	62	72	New York	64	74
Denver	62	82	Norfolk	76	92
Helena	56	86	Philadelphia	66	80
Kansas City	70	96	St. Louis	68	100
Los Angeles	64	82	San Francisco	54	68
Miami	84	88	Washington	64	84

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Aug. 25.
B—Maximum Aug. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:02 a. m.; height, 11.4 feet.
Friday, 12:31 p. m.; height, 10.9 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8 p. m.

More Go to Races But Less Is Bet; Bay State Finds

The anti-racing, anti-gambling forces of the State found material for study in statistics released by the State Racing Commission today to the effect that more people are going to the tracks but less money is being wagered.

The Commission's figures show: (1) more people attended horse and dog tracks so far this year—as compared to 1937—but that the larger crowd went to the horse races; (2) more money was bet on horses than on dogs; (3) the total number of track patrons increased by 187,213; (4) the total bets decreased by $1,147,352.

The entire gain in attendance was made at the horse tracks. The dog tracks showed a slight decrease in attendance so far as compared to 1937.

The two horse tracks, Agawam Park and Suffolk Downs, received increased revenue in the spring and summer betting of about $1,594,000, while the five dog tracks in the same period showed a decrease in revenue of about $2,814,000, comparisons with last year show.

Harness racing in the State reported slightly increased attendance and an increase of about $63,000 in betting.

Socialists to Name McLevy For Connecticut's Governor

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 25—Getting the jump on other political parties by nearly three weeks, Connecticut Socialists will meet in Waterbury Saturday, Aug. 27 to nominate Jasper McLevy for Governor.

There is no doubt of the outcome of the nominating convention, no suspicion of a contest among the Socialists. The gathering in Waterbury will be in the nature of a testimonal to the Bridgeport Mayor, and an opportunity for him to start his campaign with an acceptance speech.

The choice of Waterbury as the convention city is significant. Mr. McLevy will base his campaign on the claim that neither Republicans nor Democrats can give the State an honest Government. He will start his attack in the city where Mayor Frank Hayes, Democratic Lieutenant Governor, is facing trial next month on charges of conspiring to defraud his city.

How many votes Mr. McLevy will get is a question of great importance in the Republican and Democratic camps. The McLevy vote, which reached a high point of 38,000 in 1934, may spell the difference between defeat and victory for them. Both major parties will hope to benefit indirectly as Mr. McLevy draws strength from the opposition.

Saugatuck Reservoir

The fight to "save the Saugatuck" from being turned into a water supply reservoir for Bridgeport received a setback when Edwin C. Dickenson, Superior Court Judge, ordered the abandonment of 11 miles of highway in Weston and Redding, effective Jan. 1, 1940. Judge Dickenson decided that public convenience and necessity require the construction of a water supply reservoir in the Saugatuck

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Tobin Urged to Conserve Highway Fund Until 1939

In Boston Today

Mayor Receives Chamber Appeal

Conservation of the $1,200,000 the City of Boston will receive from the highway fund in order to keep down the tax rate, was urged on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today by the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

In an open letter to the Mayor, the Committee said:

"The City of Boston is about to receive from the State $1,194,300 of highway funds money under terms of Chapter 500, Act of 1938.

"Our purpose in writing to you is to urge you to take advantage of the provision of this chapter which permits withholding expenditure of this money until 1939 and which permits expenditure in that year for maintenance and repair projects normally carried on by the Highway Division.

"To expend this money at once

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Store Schedules Change Sept. 3

Boston department and specialty stores generally will be closed all day Saturday, Aug. 27, completing their summer schedule. They will be open all day Saturdays beginning Sept. 3.

Children Cruise To Provincetown

Hundreds of boys and girls sailed today on the Steamer Steel Pier for a 100-mile round trip to Provincetown, Mass., as guests of the Cape Cod Steamship Company.

The company designates each Thursday as Children's Day, when youngsters 12 years of age and under are given free transportation, if accompanied by parents.

NLRB Reinstates Ousted Workers

Five discharged employees of the Warren Textile Print Company, West Warren, Mass., were ordered reinstated today by Dr. A. Howard Myers, New England Director of the National Labor Relations Board. At the same time, he ordered the company to cease interfering with the employees' right to organize.

Discharged workers were members of the Federation of Dyers, Finishers, Printers and Bleachers of America. They were ousted in December, 1937. A trial examiner for the Labor Board, after hearings at Worcester, Mass., found they had been discriminated against by being dismissed to discourage membership in the Union.

New Ship Service To Orient Likely

Boston shipping interests that have been keeping a close watch on developments in the South American and Pacific services, learned today that the Munson Line vessels to be soon replaced in the South American East Coast service by the California, Pennsylvania and Virginia of the old Pan-American Line Panama Canal service, may be operated by the Maritime Commission from Pacific ports to the Orient.

A service on that route has been operated by the American Mail Line, a Dollar Line subsidiary, but was abandoned a few weeks ago when the Dollar Line was taken over by the Government, local shipping men recalled.

The three Munson Line vessels which may be used in the Pacific Northwest to Orient service are the Pan America, Western World, and Southern Cross.

Child Flies U. S., No Kin in Plane

Ending a summer vacation with her aunt and cousins in Princeton, Mass., 9-year-old Madeline McMahon yesterday boarded an American Airlines' plane at East Boston Airport for an overnight trip home—the youngest to ever fly alone from Boston to Los Angeles, according to air line records.

Madeline is the daughter of Mrs. Nancy B. McMahon of Beverly Hills, Calif.

Boston Police Arrest Pickets

Five pickets were arrested for blocking the sidewalk within a few blocks of South Station today as between 300 and 400 garment workers marched in front of 35 Kneeland Street, picketing four clothing firms in the building.

The workers, members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, said they were not on strike, but were engaged in a "labor stoppage" at the four plants where the Union has not been recognized and at 11 other plants. Mass picketing was to direct attention to the four firms where they have no agreements.

Police kept the garment workers moving, but placed under arrest Miss Rose Pesotta, Vice-President of the Union, and four others. They were admitted later to bail. Besides Miss Pesotta, those taken in custody were: William Tattlebaum, Jacob Spigle, Max Weinberg, and Leo Karefsky.

Members of the Union said they planned to picket other nonunion shops later.

Hurley and Legislators Turn Attention to Primary Drives

Legislative business at an end after the most expensive session in Massachusetts history, Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the members of the House and Senate turned toward campaigns for renomination today, primary day being less than a month distant.

Early indications are that the controversy between the Governor and the Republican-dominated Legislature over the State's financial program and unemployment relief would not be made an issue until the primaries are over and party slates are picked for the November election.

The primary campaigns for Governor appeared to be strictly family affairs, four candidates in each camp seeking their party's nomination.

Governor Hurley, by his rank in office, now leads the Democratic list. His rivals include former Gov. James M. Curley, Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, and Richard M. Russell, former Mayor of Cambridge.

In the Republican race, Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House of Representatives for eight years and prominent Party leader, seeks the nomination. His opponents are Richard Whitcomb of Springfield, Frederick Butler of Andover, and William H. McMasters of Cambridge.

After primary day, Sept. 20, it is quite likely disputes will arise in the election campaign over whether the Democrats or Republicans handled the matter of work relief more adequately in the legislative session this year.

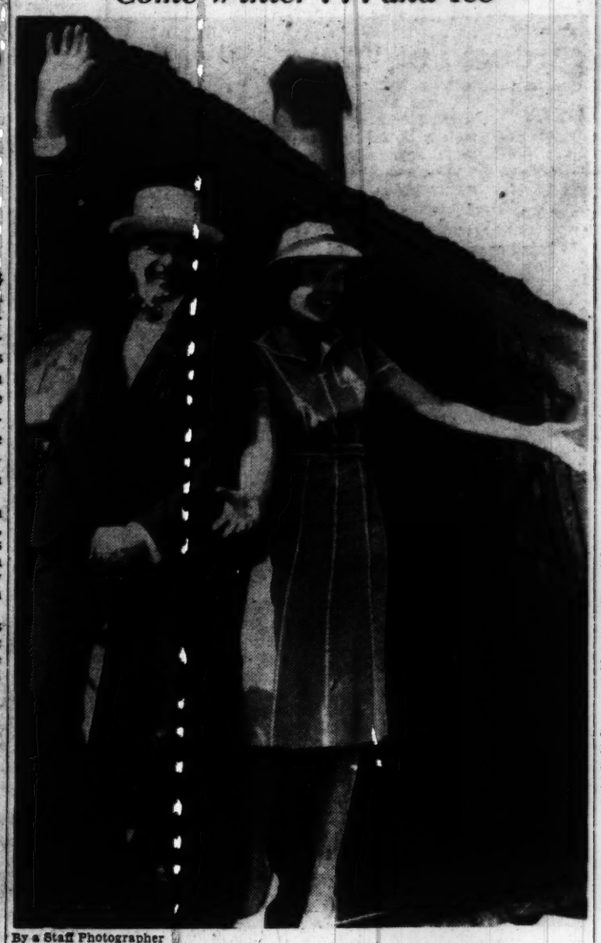
Throughout the latter part of this year's session which was prorogued by Governor Hurley shortly after 4 p. m. yesterday, unemployment relief was an issue over which the two parties were uncompromisingly divided.

Prorogation yesterday after the weeks of controversy was peaceful, however.

The Legislature was in session this year 232 days, a new record. This is six days longer than in 1935, under the first year of former Gov. James M. Curley's administration. Actually, the current Legislature held legislative business sessions 135 days; the record for the total number of business sessions still belongs to the 1919 Legislature, which sat 144 days. The current Legislature sat longer into the year, however, than any previous session.

In addition to being an unusually controversial session and setting a new record for duration, this second session of the 150th Great and General Court was the most costly, spending $82,115,872. The previous spending record was in 1931 under former Joseph B. Ely, $78,918,970, which included a bond issue of $13,669,000.

'Come Winter . . . and Ice'



By a Staff Photographer

Charles M. Rotch and Miss Joan Tozzer

The President of the Boston Skating Club and woman's figure skating champion of the United States in singles break ground for the club's new rink at Soldiers Field Road, Brighton.

Fancy Skaters Start Digging For New Rink

The sun was warm, and the fire under the boiler of a steam shovel flamed brightly this morning as a group of ice skating enthusiasts gathered on a rubble pile, where once stood an old apartment house, to see ground broken for the Boston Skating Club's new rink at Soldiers Field Road, Telford Street and Western Avenue, Brighton.

The steam shovel, shining after a preliminary hose-bath, was first of all christened by Miss Joan Tozzer, figure skating champion of the United States in singles, and—with M. Bernard Fox—in pairs. Mr. Fox was also on hand to join in anticipation of icy joys.

Accompanied by Miss Tozzer, Charles M. Rotch of Milton, President of the 26-year-old club which has some 400 members, then climbed up to push the tall levers which sent the scoop of the shovel grinding into the ground for its first load. The maneuver was executed successfully to the applause of the expectant skaters and the whirr of a movie camera belonging to one of them.

The contractors, the George B. H. Macomber Company—of which C. Clark Macomber, former Harvard football star, is President—are making all possible speed in getting the work started, and it is hoped that the rink will be completed in time for skaters to be skimming over the ice before Christmas. Later it is planned to add a clubhouse at the Soldiers Field Road end of the building. A good-sized parking place is to be provided at the Telford Street side of the rink.

The ice surface is to be 193 by 85 feet, which will make it slightly larger than the usual hockey rink.

Mr. Rotch announced this morning that enough money is now in sight to complete the skating rink. Before the clubhouse is started, more funds are to be sought.

The $100,000 cost of the rink is being met through issuance of general mortgage bonds to club members and their friends.

Medical Group Renews Attack on Dr. Jakmauh

Following Governor Hurley's resubmission to the Executive Council yesterday of the name of Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh, of Milton, Mass., to succeed Dr. Henry D. Chadwick as State Commissioner of Public Health, the Massachusetts Medical Society today stated that Dr. Jakmauh's participation in politics disqualifies him for the post.

Charter League Drives for P. R. For Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 25—A drive for "streamlined" city government in this historic capital of Rhode Island was opened here at noon today.

Following one year of study of advanced city charters, a group of youthful civic leaders announced at a luncheon meeting at Hotel Biltmore they will seek a proportional representation city council - city manager form of government, essentially the same as used in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The plan is virtually the same as the new Massachusetts Plan E for city government, but unlike Massachusetts, Rhode Island has no enabling legislation permitting cities to use this modernized form of government. Hence the initial effort of the Charter League will be to pledge legislative candidates to put such a law on the books.

Publicity Causes Unrest

It is reported that the new charter group decided action should be taken at this time in view of certain unfavorable publicity in the local newspapers concerning local affairs. Principal item has been the charge that Charles A. Macguire, Public Works Commissioner, would retain his $7,000 a year job here while simultaneously receiving $91,000 as consulting engineer for the $1,300,000 North Providence sewer project.

Sponsors of the movement said the wholesale dissatisfaction of thousands of municipal workers, due to activities of ward leaders to gain greater power, gives a new Government plan the best opportunity of success.

Gerald W. Harrington, one of the drafters of the proposed new charter, and Edward S. Brackett, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Charter eLague, were principal speakers at today's meeting. C. Allen Smith presided.

The city's various service clubs were all invited, as were all citizens interested in improving Providence's Government. It was stressed that the campaign was to be purely nonpartisan with all progressive elements of the city urged to participate.

P. R. Explained

Speakers stressed the fact that proportional representation assures all groups a voice in the Government. Representation in the council, speakers pointed out, is in mathematical proportion to the various parties or units that vote.

This method of voting—credited with having broken the power of the Cox-Hynicka machine in Cincinnati and of Tammany in New York—has been found, the Charter League insists, to guarantee majority rule plus vocal minorities. It eliminates wards, with attendant ward politics and machine voting, including the split vote technique, those at today's meeting were told.

Under the proposed charter, the council will appoint a city manager to administer the affairs of the city. He will be a professional city manager, not to be appointed on the basis of political preferment and not to be dismissed without due hearing.

In addition to the city manager, the council chooses, from its own membership, a mayor. He presides over council meetings and also acts as chairman of the school board.

N. E. Council Warns Business To 'Play Fair'

Deeds must match words to win good will of public and Government, analysis says.

New England's big business was warned today in a statement distributed by its own agency, the New England Council, that it cannot achieve good will, either from the public or the Government, unless its deeds are as good as its words.

The Council sent to its members an analysis of a survey of 2,500 manufacturers as to methods used by them in seeking to improve their relations with public officials and citizens generally.

The misunderstanding that has arisen between business and some of the public in recent decades, especially under the New Deal, was frankly admitted by many of the 263 firms, employing 157,474 persons, which answered the survey questionnaires.

But the solution to this misunderstanding, the analysis declared, lies not in preparing more speeches and advertisements, but in treating employees, customers, and competitors more fairly.

Actions to Match Words

"Public relations is no longer a matter of a mimeograph machine, manufacturing releases for newspapers," said the analysis written by Edward L. Bernays, well-known publicity man, who has prepared many mimeographed releases for big business firms.

"It is no longer a matter of appearing before local groups, participating in community affairs, contributing towards community charities, sending out information. What you think and do must be in accord with public opinion, public desire, public demand, and public interest as well as with your private profit. . . .

"If your actions do not speak as loud as your words, then even a 100 per cent mark on your questionnaire may mean nothing in the long run."

Important Questions

In his analysis, Mr. Bernays told members of the New England Council that the important questions in determining public relations are:

"What are the policies, attitudes, and actions toward your employees, stockholders, purveyors, competitors, community and all other groups of the public that impinge on you?

"What are your policies on promotion of employees, working conditions, standards?

"What are your policies toward the consumer, toward the Government, toward your own community?"

"The underlying deeds, actions of business," he said at another point, "are more important in public relations than the dissemination of facts. . . .

Value to Community

"A company with a brilliant electric sign and a poor labor record in its community is only calling attention to its bad repute. It might better have no sign."

The survey by the New England Council showed that only 40 per cent of the manufacturers, who answered the questionnaires, believed their communities thoroughly realized the economic value of the firms to the communities, although 92 per cent of them believed their communities generally were "friendly" to the companies.

The answers also showed that 60 per cent of the firms, through their executives, hold offices or memberships in local service clubs; 69 per cent do so in local chambers of commerce; 68 per cent in other community organizations; 70 per cent take part in community chest or other charity fund raising; 33 per cent participate or contribute to local traditional or historical fairs, pageants, and festivals; 37 per cent take part in the direction of local hospitals; 32 per cent aid in local Red Cross chapters; 36 per cent in Boy Scout organizations; 12 per cent in Girl Scout units, and 28 per cent in YMCA's.

Publicity Varies

On the subject of publicity the Council's survey showed that only a minority of firms replying give information to the press. Thirty-eight per cent seek publicity for plant expansion; 35 per cent for new products; only 2 per cent for monthly volume of freight shipments.

An interesting contrast is furnished on the subject of wage changes. Twenty-four per cent replied they publicize wage increases, but only 18 per cent said they publicize wage decreases.

The answers showed that not all firms put their name on the mill; 75 per cent do so, 25 per cent do not.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 11

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," featuring Edward G. Robinson and Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2, 6:25, 9:50. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Professor Beware," starring Harold Lloyd. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:15. Modern 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "The Texans," with Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," featuring the Mauch Twins.

Fenway and Paramount—
Martha Raye, Bob Hope, Betty Grable and Jack Whiting in "Give Me a Sailor." Fenway: 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 9:55. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 410, 7, 9:45. Also "Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen. Fenway: 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Brookline Village Theater—
"White Banners," with Claude Rains, Fay Bainter and Jackie Cooper. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Past Company," starring Melvyn Douglas. 2, 5:15, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—

World premiere of Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree." 11:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris, Frances Mercer and Bruce Cabot. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Breakfast for Two," featuring Herbert Marshall and Barbara Stanwyck. Also "Blossoms on Broadway."

Boston—
"The Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Melville Cooper and Ian Hunter. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "One Wild Night." 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. 9:55 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Uptown—
"My Bill," featuring Kay Francis. 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9:00. Also "Having Wonderful Time," with Ginger Rogers. 2:15, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. Tomorrow: "Cowboy from Brooklyn," with Dick Powell and Pat O'Brien. Also "Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End," boys.

Coolidge Corner—
Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance." 2:00, 5:15, 8:21. Also "Little Miss Broadway." 3:56, 7:02, 10:02.

Strand—
Ralph Bellamy and Josephine Hutchinson in "Crime of Dr. Hallet." Also "Fight for Your Lady," with John Boles.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to New Zealand," Robert Benchley in "An evening Alone." The Archer of "Robin Hood," Katzenjammer Kids cartoon, latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Travel to Ontario," Robert Benchley in "Music Made Simple," "Clyde Lucas and His Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
Charles Boyer, Sigrid Gurie and Hedy Lamarr in "Algiers." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," with Robert Young, Lew Ayres, Ruth Hussey and Lana Turner. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

University—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," with Dick Powell and Pat O'Brien. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also Kay Francis in "My Bill." 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also "Steel Man's Friend." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
"Lord Jeff," starring Freddie Bartholomew. Also "White Banners," with Claude Rains and Fay Bainter. Daily 3:30 and 7:45.

Tremont—
"Jezebel," starring Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "Life Begins at College," featuring the Ritz Brothers. Continuous from 3:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Music

Dean Road Shell, Brookline—
Concert by State Symphony Orchestra. "Symphony Night." Karl Zeise, guest soloist. Alexander Thiede, conductor. 8.

Esplanade Shell, Charles River
Closing concert. Community demonstration of orchestra and band music, choral singing and drama. Embankment Road. 8.

Boston Symphony Orchestra—
Tanglewood, Lenox. Concert. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Ruth Slenczynska, pianist. 8:15.

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In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Five Days Remain For Registering

Only five days remain after today for residents of Boston to register in order to vote in the State Primary Sept. 20. There is no registration next Sunday, and final day for new voters to register is Wednesday, Aug. 31.

Those who wish to register may do so daily at the Election Department, on the first floor of City Hall Annex, from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m. Night registration, for persons whose names are on the police list of last January but not on the voting list, is available between 6 and 10 p. m. at appointed stations in each of the city's 22 wards.

Worker Held In WPA Forgery

Angelo Ferrara, of Leominster, a WPA worker and parolee from the Shirley State Industrial School, was held in $500 bail for the Federal Grand Jury today by United States Commissioner Harry N. Guterman, charged with forging a $15 WPA check last December.

Veterans Hold Spotlight in Doubles—Local Crew Defeats Radley Oarsmen Today

Van Ryn-Allison Again Title Threats in Longwood Tourney

BULLETIN

The defending champions, Alice Marble and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, this afternoon became the first of the 1938 National doubles tennis finalists by defeating the English lefthanders, Margot Lumb and Kay Stammers, 6—2, 6—2.

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB, Aug. 25—For the eighth time in the last 10 years that veteran combination of four score and more doubles tennis tournaments—Johnny Van Ryn and Wilmer Allison, of Austin, Texas—have reached the semifinal round in the national doubles championships which is scheduled for the wooden enclosure of the Longwood Cricket Club tomorrow afternoon.

Van Ryn and Allison, holders of the national doubles title in 1931 and 1935, and runners-up in 1930, 1932, 1934, and 1936, have drawn as opponents the ace combination of Don Budge and Gene Mako. These two teams met in the final round at the Newport Casino tournament last week with Budge and Mako the easy winners in three straight sets.

Looked Impressive

The Allison-Van Ryn team looked particularly impressive in their victory yesterday over Bobby Riggs, U. S. Davis Cup player No. 2, and Bitsy Grant, Atlanta, Ga., product, 6—1, 8—6, 6—2. Allison proved the star of the afternoon with his high brand of all-round play. His service was zooming across the net with a fierceness that caused both Riggs and Grant no end of difficulty. He was all over the court returning shots that Riggs and Grant had chalked up as certain points. Unquestionably he carried Van Ryn along into tomorrow's semifinal match.

But that does not mean that Van Ryn will put all of the burden on Allison in tomorrow's semifinals. The Texas veteran wasn't hitting the ball yesterday. "Wasn't Allison great?" he said after their three-set victory over Riggs and Grant. "I couldn't hit the ball. Maybe it was the high winds that bothered me, but whatever it was I hope I'll have it corrected for our match against Budge and Mako."

When Van Ryn is playing his best game there is no better doubles player in the country. He has no marked weakness. His forehand drive is a flat shot which travels naturally along the alley to the backhand corner. His backhand is almost as powerful as well as exceptionally consistent.

Two-Time Champions

In 1930 Van Ryn and Allison lost in the final round to that famous doubles team of George Lott, Jr., and John Doeg. The following year, however, they won their first national doubles crown by defeating Gregory Mangin and Berkeley Bell. Ellsworth Vines, Jr., and Keith Gledhill proved heir downfall in 1932. Not until 1934 were Van Ryn and Allison threats again, but this time Lott, pairing with Lester Stoefen, put them out in the final. They regained the crown the following year by defeating Budge and Mako only to lose it to this pair in 1936. Last year Van Ryn paired with young Joe Hunt, this combination being eliminated in the quarter-finals.

The women's national doubles championships provided all of the excitement yesterday. The defending champions, Alice Marble and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, barely outlasted the tandem of Dorothy Andrus and Sylvia Henrotin, 6—4, 5—7, 12—10. In the foreign ranks Kay Stammers and Margot Lumb, of England, also had a difficult time of defeating the Australian pair of Dorothy Stevenson and Mrs. Harry Hopman. The Australians had the match in their grasp several times, leading the third set, 7—6, with the score in the eighth game 15—40 against Miss Stammers' service. The English girl made some brilliant recoveries and smashing shots to pull the game and match out of the fire.

Budge-Mako Coast

Budge and Mako found the Southern Conference champions, Russell Bobbitt and Frank Guernsey, easy picking, and won in three straight sets, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

The mixed doubles championship, which started yesterday, produced no real upsets. Len Schwartz and Miss Stevenson, representing Australia, defeated Pat Hughes and Kay Stammers, of England, 8—6, 6—2, in what might be called a mild upset. Mrs. Fabyan and Riggs won over Pat Canning and Jacques Brugnon, 7—5, 6—1, while Miss Marble and Don Budge, seeded No. 1, downed Mrs. Whitfield Painter and Robert Mouvet, 6—2, 6—2. Mrs. Van Ryn and Allison showed plenty of class in their victory over Hunt and Mme. Henrotin, 6—2, 11—9.

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Tennis Lobs—The wind developed into gale force during the women's matches in the morning, almost causing the downfall of the Fabyan-Marble team. It made lobbing very tricky and added more difficulty with service.

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Autograph seekers not only ask the players to sign their books, but are bringing in light colored leather jackets upon which the leading tennis stars are asked to inscribe their signatures.

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Mrs. George Wightman took Mrs. Fabyan aside during the 10 minute intermission between the second and third set of the Andrus-Henrotin match and evidently gave the Cambridge girl some timely advice. For when Mrs. Fabyan resumed play she opened up a service attack that had her opponents baffled.

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Miss Marble's comment after the match: "It is good to get that kind of tennis out of one's system."

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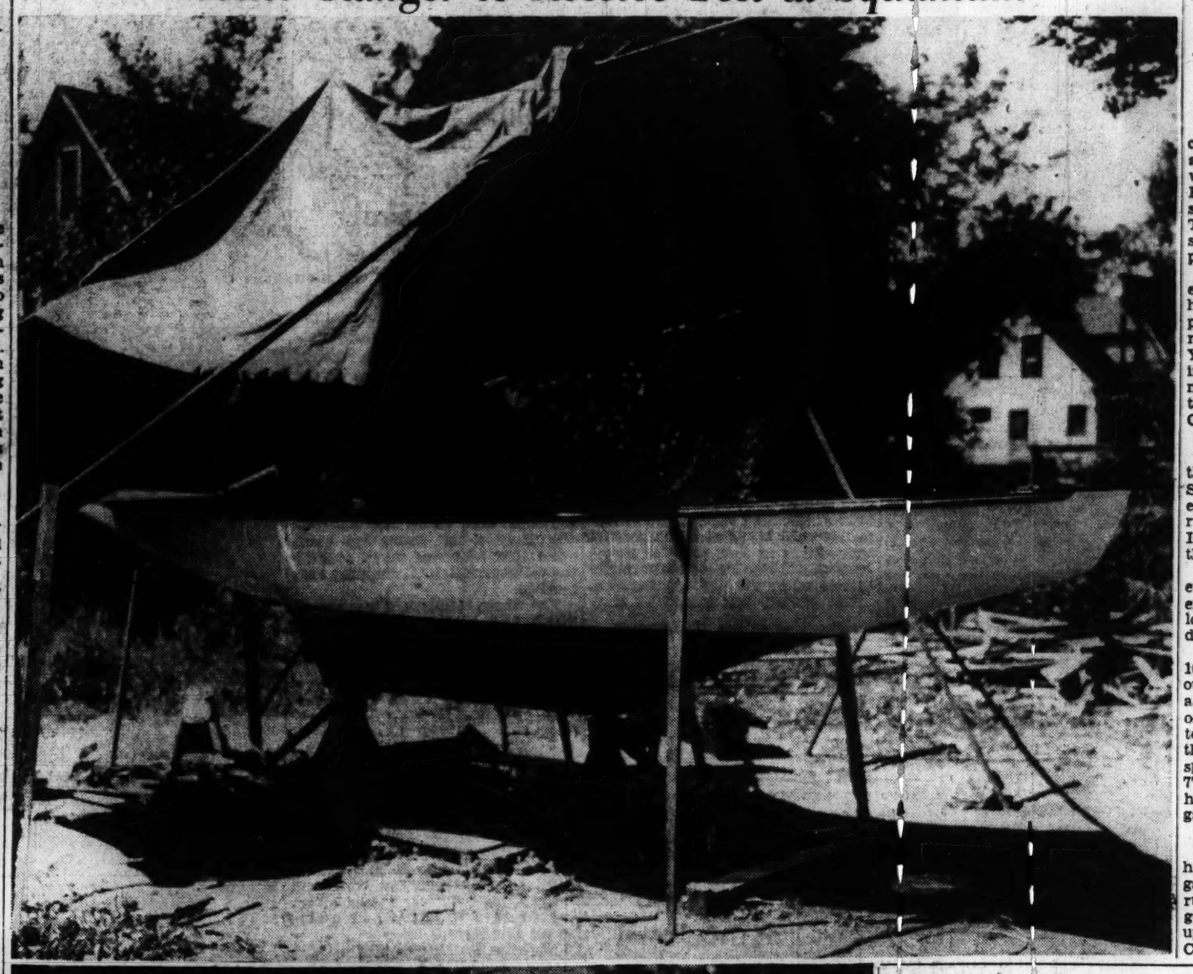
Sidney Wood is arranging a ping-pong tournament between the leading tennis players. He was busy yesterday trying to get out a ranking list. Riggs, Frank Kovacs, Georg von Metaxa, and Bitsy Grant, are among a few of the top notchers.

Jacobson Takes Medal

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—Bobby Jacobson, Dartmouth senior from Deal, N. J., won the qualifying medal in the metropolitan junior golf championship yesterday with a round of 39-36—75 at the Sunningdale Country Club.

'Model' Ranger to Receive Test at Squantum



By a Staff Photographer

Upper—Full view of the new home designed boat.

Lower—Designers and builders, William Frost and son, showing snub nose bow of new yacht.

Indian to Race Frost One-Design Yacht

By Wendell Adams Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Squantum Yacht Club has long been known as the "sailingest yacht club on the South Shore." With its title, this yachting organization has gained the reputation of staging many fine races.

On Sunday, one of the most unusual races ever carded by the Squantum Yacht Club is scheduled previous to the regular Wollaston interclub regatta in the afternoon. The speed of the locally famed Indian Class will be tested in a match engagement with a home-designed, and home built boat from Medford.

Commodore George Hey, at the request of the boat's builder and designer, William Frost and his son Bertram, of 65 Medford Street, Medford, is to pick one of the currently "hot" Indians for the encounter. The race, scheduled for 11 o'clock in the morning, is already drawing widespread interest locally, for it is thought that the Frost One-Design craft will provide keen competition for the Indian, and might even trim the popular class representative.

Test Boat

The new Frost boat is merely a test boat. Mr. Frost and his son, both ardent admirers of Ranger and her designers, have fashioned their 20-foot overall boat somewhat along the lines of last year's great Cup defender.

The yacht is novel in many ways. First, although being 20-feet overall—one foot shorter than the Indian—its waterline measurement is only 11 feet five inches. A semi-keel and centerboard arrangement favors for buoyancy and has a draft of four feet. The keel is 19 inches deep.

Second, the Frost One Design has a snub-nose bow exactly like Ranger and her underbody also resembles Ranger. It is the hope of the designers that she will ride over the waves and slop as did her mother ship, instead of having to drive through.

Features

Third, one of the most unique features of this craft is its hollow keel and ballast arrangement. The ballast is molded to fit the form of the hollow keel, and can be removed in order to transport the craft on a trailer more easily. At present, the plans call for 250 pounds of ballast, the correct distribution to be decided after the test race Sunday.

A hollow mast is another feature of the craft with the halyards running through tubes in the mast. The mast is solid up to the goose neck and solid where the side stays and jumpers meet.

The sail area is much smaller than that of the Indians, which makes this duel encounter even more interesting. The boat has a 5-foot 4-inch beam, about a foot narrower than the Indian. A flexible T boom is a feature that should add more draft to the mainsail.

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Tiller Talk—When it came to rigging this new creation, another member of the family was initiated into this Frost One-Design . . . Gerald Frost, brother of Bertram, who works at Nevins Yard, City Island, N. Y., drew sketches for the rigging . . . Mr. William Frost formerly had a yard at Jonesport, Maine . . . He gained quite a reputation for building fishing boats in the Bay of Fundy.

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The new boat will be transported to Squantum Yacht Club Saturday via trailer and will be overboard at high tide . . . Tuning up trials will be held Saturday afternoon . . . It is believed that Johnny McAleer will be at the stick of the new boat . . . McAleer is the current champion of the Indian Class . . . One of three Indians will probably match up against the Frost One-Design, with Mohawk, Kickapoo and Wiwona rated as the three.

Tabor Academy Crew Winner Over English College Eight

MARION, Mass., Aug. 25 (AP)—Tabor Academy's eight-oared crew today defeated England's Radley College crew by a third of a length over a mile-long, wind-swept course in Sippican Harbor.

The visitors got away to a slow start at the stake boat, and despite a beat jumped to 43 strokes against Tabor's peak of 40, they were unable to overcome Tabor's initial advantage.

A fresh Northeast breeze, which last night forced postponement of the race until this morning, caused a reversal of the course. The race was started at the scheduled finish line off Hoyt Hall, Tabor's athletics building, and took a diagonal course across the harbor to a point close to the harbor mouth.

Tabor's crew maintained its starting lead all the way, and close to the finish met Radley's beat of 43 with a jump to 40 to sweep across the finish ahead of the visitors.

The race resulted from a meeting of Headmaster Walter H. Lillard of Tabor and Warden John C. Vaughan Wilkes of Radley in London last year after the Henley Regatta.

Riffle Features Game

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 (AP)—Little All-America Dick Riffle promises to be a big All-America in the National Professional Football League this year.

The elusive lad from Corning, N. Y., who "burned up" eastern Pennsylvania gridirons while a halfback at Albright College the last three years, made his professional debut in impressive style last night as he sparked the Philadelphia Eagles to a 14-to-7 victory over the Eastern College All-Stars at Temple Stadium.

Trials at Wannamoisett

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 25 (AP) The New England sectional trials of the National amateur golf championship will be played at the Wannamoisett course in Rumford instead of Rhode Island Country Club, as originally planned, it was announced today. The greens at the Rhode Island Country Club are suffering from brown patch. The trials, in which 47 will battle for seven places, will be held Tuesday.

Sporting Around the Hub

There are several rising young tennis stars at Longwood such as Riggs, Hunt, Kovacs and others both in the men's and women's play, but they have not arrived yet. Evidence of that came yesterday when the veterans Don Budge and Gene Mako and Wilmer Allison and Johnny Van Ryn reached the semifinal. Three years have gone by in which no doubles teams have supplanted these two combinations who faced each other in the final here in 1935 and 1936.

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The Lesley Cup matches will be played Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 on the East course of the Merion Cricket Club, at Ardmore, Pa. The dates and places were decided at a meeting of the trustees in New York. This will be the 32nd competition for the cup and the line-ups of the teams will be announced late in September.

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William P. Long, chairman of the Boston Park Commission, is accepting entries now for the "biggest football league in the East." The schedule will open Sept. 25.

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Scoring an eight on the ninth green forced Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret and Tim Holcomb of Charles River to accept a tie with Mrs. Frank McClosky and Charley Donnelly of Worcester with cards of 80's in the annual open mixed foursomes at the Weston Golf Club. A field of 52 teed off.

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Ray Lenahan of Metcomet, R. I., carded a 72 to win the Boston Engineers Club tournament at Commonwealth yesterday.

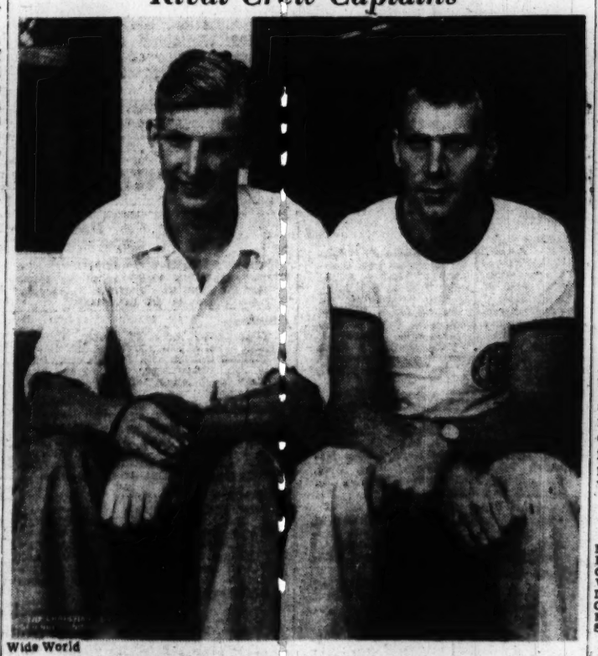
Crossley Among Golfers Seeking Qualifying Spot

WEST BARRINGTON, R. I., Aug. 25 (AP)—Wildred Crossley, of Dedham, Mass., 1938 New England champion, four of his predecessors and Johnny Burke, of Newport, R. I., and Georgetown, the intercollegiate titlist, will be among the 42 golfers competing for the seven places awarded this section for the national amateur golf tournament in next Tuesday's 36-holes qualifying play at the Rhode Island Country Club.

Among the other former section champions entered were Johnny Levinson, of Kennebunk, Maine, and Connecticut's star triumvirate, Holly Mandly, Charley Clare and Bobby Grant.

In addition to the seven certified here, former national champions Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford, of Boston, will be eligible to compete in the national event that opens at Oakmont, Pa., on Sept. 22.

Rival Crew Captains



Wide World

Gordon Chandler (left) and Ernest Clark, Jr.

Chandler is captain of the Radley College crew from England which lost a close race today to Tabor Academy's eight at Marion, Mass.

Red Sox Open Double-Header Series With White Sox Here

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having won three series in succession from the Athletics, Senators and Cleveland, for a total of eight victories and only three losses, the Red Sox today plunged into a brisk series with the Chicago White Sox. The team managed by Jimmy Dykes stays here for only three days, but plays six games.

Although the Red Sox ordinarily expect little trouble from Dykes and his gang, there is reason to suspect lively competition during the next three afternoons. Over in New York, the Chicago club broke even in four engagements with the pennant-bound Yankees and before that took three out of five from Cleveland.

White Sox Hitting

The new arrivals are hitting. In the two games they won at Yankee Stadium, the White Sox averaged exactly 15 hits and better than six runs for each nine innings of work. In one of the defeats, they outhit the Yankees two to one.

The Red Sox are confident, however, that the Dykes' crew was softened by the world champions. The locals are also hitting, as the Indians can testify.

Since opening at Fenway on Aug. 16, the Croninmen have taken three out of four from both Philadelphia and Washington, and added two out of three from the Indians, who left town yesterday. Over this stretch the home boys have piled up the respectable totals of 128 base hits and 77 runs. This averages more than 11 hits and exactly seven runs per game.

Foxx Gains in Race

The big hitter is Jimmy Foxx, who has a .395 batting figure for the 11 games, including six homers and 14 runs driven across the plate. By getting two doubles in four times up in the concluding game of the Cleveland series yesterday, Double-X gained on Cecil Travis, who is still pacing the American League. This morning the Red Sox first baseman was just two points behind the young Washington shortstop.

The winning home record managed by Joe Cronin can be attributed almost entirely to the offense. The pitching staff, which was weakened considerably by the loss of Lefty Grove, has offered scant assistance.

While the Red Sox have averaged slightly more than 11 hits and seven runs a game, the opposition has almost equaled this pace with more than 10 hits and close to five runs. Cronin's mound group has watched 114 hits and 54 runs pile up for rival batters. With a less ferocious attack, the locals would be lost in the second division of the American League, instead of giving the Indians a battle for second place.

Ahead of Chicago

Cronin is ahead of Dykes by 14½ games in the standing and by seven out of 12 in the series. The Red Sox won five of their most recent seven starts with the White Sox. The continuation of the series here today, tomorrow and Saturday should be an offensive duel.

Briefs . . . Two wind-swept home runs by Bruce Campbell, which landed in the distant right-field pavilion, gave the Indians a 5-to-3 edge over the Red Sox yesterday . . . Mel Harder went the distance on the Cleveland mound, but was in trouble in seven of the nine innings . . . Foxx hit two balls and Cronin one that would have been home runs without opposition from the gale that blew across Fenway from the northwest.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cramer contributes at least one sparkling defensive play daily . . . Yesterday he ran into deep right-center and pulled down Pytlak's towering fly, that was being blown rapidly toward the bleacher wall . . . The Red Sox left 10 men stranded in the Cleveland final . . . The Fenway crowd is educated to expect a late-inning rally by the Red Sox . . . But yesterday it fell short.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lou Berger, the regular White Sox second baseman, is out of action with an injury . . . Dykes is filling in . . . He hit a homer and two singles in New York yesterday, driving in four runs . . . The Detroit Tigers come here on Sunday . . . Tomorrow is Ladies' Day.

Helen Wills Moody Has Until Aug. 30 to File Singles Entry

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Still hopeful, the United States Lawn Tennis Association has given Helen Wills Moody through Aug. 30 to file her entry for the National championships starting at Forest Hills on Sept. 8.

The court queen announced the first of the week that illness would prevent her participation, but the badge-wearers were loath to accept this as final. It is estimated Mrs. Moody's participation would make a difference of close to $25,000 in the gate.

"Of course we hope she will change her mind," said Dr. S. Ellsworth Davenport Jr., chairman of the tournament committee. "If she does we will accept her entry through Aug. 30, despite the fact that the regular entry list closed several days ago. It would not harm the other players, as the draw will not be made until Sept. 3."

Mrs. Moody, he admitted, had given no indication she might make a belated entry.

Youngsters Lead Public Golf Play

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25 (AP)—They dubbed Bart Taro and Charles Lind the "babes in the woods" at the national public links golf championship today—but the youngsters were far from being lost.

The two 16-year-old youths have shown they know their way around the tree-lined fairways of Highland Park Course—know it so well, in fact, that they rated bright chances of taking another step toward the national daily fee course tourney title.

Taro, advancing through yesterday's first and second rounds with easy victories, opposed Lloyd Nordstrom of Davenport, Iowa, as third-round play opened today. Nordstrom yesterday eliminated the defending champion, Bruce McCormick of Los Angeles.

Champion Beaten In Western Golf

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Eight feminine golfers from six states matched skill in the quarter-final round of the Women's Western Golf championship at Olympia Fields Country Club today, but the girl who owned the title last year was not among them.

She is Marion Miley, daughter of a Lexington, Ky., professional, who came to the tournament last Monday as champion and went out of it yesterday a victim of Mrs. Burt Weil, Cincinnati, in a surprising 3 to 2 upset.

N. H. Golf Triumph

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 25 (AP)—The New Hampshire golf team yesterday gained the Herbert Rust trophy by defeating the Vermont and Maine teams in the Tri-State matches at the Manchester Country Club. The victors totaled 20 points in the Scotch sixsomes and singles matches against 17½ each for the Vermont and Maine teams.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	77	38	.681
Boston	63	46	.578
Cleveland	64	47	.577
Washington	59	57	.509
Detroit	57	58	.496
Chicago	48	60	.444
Philadelphia	40	72	.357
St. Louis	39	71	.355

Results Aug. 24
Philadelphia 10, Detroit 5.
Philadelphia 11, Detroit 2.
Chicago 8, New York 5.
New York 11, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 5, Boston 3.
Washington 8, St. Louis 6.

Marksmen Meet In Preliminary Handicap Today

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 25 (AP)—A preview of the world's greatest trapshooting classic went on display today as the North American continent's premier marksmen met in the Preliminary Handicap, exact replica of the renowned Grand American Handicap which winds up the 39th Annual Shotgun Carnival Friday.

The dominant figure of the big shoot, Joe Heistand of Hillsboro, Ohio, suffered the unusual sensation yesterday of losing the Class AA national championship without missing a target from the regulation 16 yards.

Joe broke 200 in a row, running his unfinished string to 966, to tie Phil Miller of French Lick, Ind., for the day's top title. Then they broke 75 more from 16 yards in a shoot-off. It looked as if neither would miss by nightfall, so the gladiators decided on a sudden elimination and moved back to 25 yards. That ended it, Miller breaking 24 of 25 and Heistand missing five.

The run of 966, all but 66 broken in the present shoot, gave Joe the world's long-run record by 252 targets over the mark of 714 which professional Fred Tomlin of Glassboro, N. J., set Monday and held for only a day.

Davis Cup Drawing Set for Noon, Sept. 2

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 (AP)—The draw for the Davis Cup tennis match between the United States and Australia here Labor Day week end will be held at the Germantown Cricket Club at noon, Sept. 2, officials said.

Cape Cod Title

PINE ORCHARD, Conn., Aug. 25 (AP)—The Pine Orchard Yacht squadron crew, skippered by Robert Ramsdell, sailed to a national championship yesterday in the Cape Cod Baby Knockabout Class, compiling 20¼ points with a first, three seconds and a third in the five races sailed Tuesday and yesterday. The Bantam Lake (Conn.) Yacht Club crew placed second.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	69	43	.616
New York	64	50	.561
Cincinnati	64	51	.557
Chicago	62	53	.539
Boston	54	58	.482
Brooklyn	53	60	.469
St. Louis	52	62	.456
Philadelphia	34	75	.312

Results Aug. 24
Pittsburgh 6, Boston 2.
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago 6, New York 1.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 1.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Roger Kelly, medalist, and Scotty Campbell upset victims in first day's match play in National amateur golf.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK CITY

The Tasty Food served at the CANTERBURY LUNCH is prepared by AMERICAN HOUSEWIVES
Reasonable Prices
Delightful Atmosphere
AIR COOLED and CONDITIONED
No Liquor Served
331 Madison Avenue
Entrance on 43rd St.
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Self Service

ROSE MARIE
17 EAST 41ST STREET
Just a few steps east of Library Lions
REAL HOME COOKING
Luncheon from 65c up
Dinner from 85c up
No Liquors Served — Closed Sundays

Maison A. De Winter
36 W. 48th St. in Radio City
Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town
Lunch 65c-85c Dinner $1 and $1.25 Also a la carte
Accommodations for parties
Open Sundays

The Hearthstone
GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

MADGE SURTEES, Inc.
"BETTER 'OLE"
Luncheons 40c to 85c
Dinners 75c to 99c
1 EAST 47TH STREET
Open Sundays and Holidays

ROSETTA GORDON
330 Lexington Avenue
Table d'Hôte Luncheon 50c
Dinner 65c-90c
Open Sundays 5-8 P. M.
We Do Our Own Baking
Hot Breads a Specialty
Open Air Garden
2 Blocks from Grand Central

BUFFALO, N. Y.
FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Street
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

PORTLAND, ORE.
JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
individually percolated cereal Postum
605 S.W. Washington St., nr. 6th

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground
Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken
New England Clam Chowder
Boston Baked Beans and
host of other delicious dishes
Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse
DIXIE KITCHEN
One Block from Radio City
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year around 12 Market St.
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

SKANEATELES, N. Y.
BARBERS LODGE
A Good Place to Eat
Catering to
Special Parties, Dinners
Light Luncheons
No Liquor Served
Phone 309 Skaneateles, N. Y.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y.
Effie Phyfe's Tavern
Byram Lake Road
Mt. Kisco 9190, Westchester County
TEAS
DINNERS from $1.25
LUNCHEONS from $.75
Open All Year

HARTFORD, CONN.
HOLYOKE SPRINGFIELD NEW HAVEN HARTFORD
Franklin Cafeterias
INCORPORATED
23 HIGH STREET
Good Food Means Good Moods

COLUMBUS, OHIO
THE FIELDS HOTEL
DINNERS, 50c to 85c
Columbus Auto Club Hdqts.

BASEBALL
FENWAY PARK
Two Games Tomorrow
Ladies Free
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
First Game 1:30
Seats at Kennedy's Hub. 2196

Cuts in Size and Price Recall Piano to Use and Boost Trade

Ten short years ago, piano manufacturers and dealers put the blame for the collapse of their industry squarely on radio.

Today these same manufacturers and dealers are pinning a medal on radio for being instrumental in returning the piano to popularity and prosperity.

Such a situation at first glance appears paradoxical in the extreme, but consider—

That just prior to the depression, more than 65 per cent of the piano industry was dealing in player pianos;

That families having the choice between purchasing a radio and a player piano naturally bought the former;

And the first situation resulted.

Then consider—

That during these past few years radio has been helping persons in every section of the country appreciate good music;

That the novelty of radio has worn off and people now want to produce themselves the good music they hear over the air;

And there results the second situation.

According to local dealers, the change for the better in piano fortunes began five years ago and continued a steady climb right through last year, when more than 106,000 instruments were sold—a greater number than ever was sold before in one year, and an increase of nearly 300 per cent as compared with sales in 1932.

What Thanks to Radio?

Dealers are slightly hesitant, however, about giving all credit to radio for their present prosperity, claiming that new models, lower prices, and simplified methods of teaching the piano have all contributed to the instrument's meteoric rise.

Jerome F. Murphy, Jr., Vice-President of M. Steinert and Sons on Boylston Street, even goes a step further and declares that the new Hammond organ has helped build up the piano industry no end. First, he says, the organs are sold entirely through piano dealers, and second, many persons, who originally wanted an organ but found the price beyond their means, have turned around and bought a piano.

Changed Teaching Methods

New models developed include the table-top model, so designed that when not in use it forms a useful article of furniture in the form of an end table. Prices on all models have been reduced from 30 to 40 per cent, as compared with those in 1926, peak year of piano prosperity.

New methods of teaching piano are credited with reviving interest to the extent that more children than ever before are studying the instrument in public schools. According to reports, children now enjoy studying and practicing.

The system today is not to have the student spend long hours running scales and arpeggios, but to start him with a simple arrangement of a well-known, easily-recognized classical work. As he learns one piece, he is led to another, and in the thrill of mastering a selection he can play to friends, the drudgery of scales and exercises is lost.

So strike a chord for the piano industry for getting up off the floor. And if the increased demand for pianos last year in the face of a business recession during the latter months gives any indication of the nation's growing interest in music—be ready to strike another chord at the end of this year.

Granddaughter of 1820 Lacemaker Collects Lace From All Over World

In the 1820's Mrs. Georgiana Bowen Withington's grandmother attended a select school to study lacemaking. Today, Mrs. Withington, a Boston woman, better known as "The Duchess," has one of the most extensive collections of heirloom laces in the United States.

Explaining how she started collecting laces, Mrs. Withington said, "I had a spinster aunt who saved everything. She left me a pillowcase full of old laces made by my grandmother and my great aunts a hundred years ago."

In the 1820's it was not considered proper for a woman to earn her living, so Mrs. Withington's grandmother lived quietly at home and studied lacemaking, French, and Deportment. Lacemaking was a fashionable pastime and women spent months making veils, parasol covers, bonnets, kerchiefs, baby dresses, and wedding dresses for their hope chests.

"My grandmother must have tried hard to keep ahead of her neighbors, Mrs. Withington said. "At least, there are dozens of different patterns, most of them original designs made by hand."

After inheriting the laces, Mrs. Withington went to a museum in Litchfield, Conn., to examine old American laces. She found none made by her grandmother, but there were many of similar pattern.

Mrs. Withington reads every book on lacemaking, and visits museums which keeps her an authority on laces and their history. She does not buy, but friends bring her pieces from their travels.

All sorts of laces may be found in the collection, from coarse west Indian lace made of grass to cobwebby lace, fairylike in texture. Venetian lace, Valencienne, Irish and Honiton lace made by the French Huguenots are a few of the samples she has stored away. She has varieties of bobbin lace made on a pillow with a tiny shuttle, and needle-point lace.

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

Valley, in spite of the contention of valley residents that the city could go elsewhere for its water. The Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, a private utility, has been buying property for the reservoir for some time. Judge Dickenson, in setting the date of his order more than a year ahead, allowed time for appeal from his decision to the Supreme Court of Errors.

At the Silvermine Festival in Norwalk, a composition for symphony orchestras, "Save the Saugatuck," by Edwin Gerschefski, won honorable mention in a contest for the best overture based on a romantic New England incident.

* * *

Bund at Harwinton?

The rural town of Harwinton, which had heard rumors that a German-American Bund camp might be set up within its borders, called a special town meeting and addressed to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross and the General Assembly a request for State legislation which would forbid the establishment of "camps, organizations, or groups which have for their reason of being the admiration of foreign dictators or rulers and the dissemination of foreign political doctrines and ideologies contrary to American principles."

The neighboring town of Southbury fought off an attempt to establish a Bund camp recently by adoption of a town zoning ordinance.

* * *

Typist Salaries

The State of Connecticut pays its typists and stenographers, as a starting salary, $70 a month. Before the days of the merit system there was no trouble finding girls to work for this amount. When Harry W. Marsh, Personnel Director, conducted a competitive examination for the jobs many girls already employed elsewhere took the test. Now they are not interested in jobs at $70 a month.

However, when it became known that Mr. Marsh had exhausted his list of those eligible and willing to take jobs, there was a flood of new applications at his office. He will conduct another test in September, making clear to all applicants that the salary they can expect is not more than $70.

Amusements

BOSTON

BROOKLINE
DEAN ROAD SHELL
TONIGHT—8:00
STATE SYMPHONY
ALEXANDER THIEDE, Conducting
RAPHAEL SILVERMAN, Violinist
Sponsored by Brookline Musical Society
FREE ADMISSION
WPA Federal Music Project

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Wellesley Hills AIR-CONDITIONED
Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 2:30 and 7:45 p. m.
Freddie Bartholomew—Mickey Rooney
"LORD JEFF"
Lloyd Douglas' "WHITE BANNERS"

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed to the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47 St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $2
Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45 St. W. of B'way.
Air-cooled. Evs. 8:40. No Perf. Monday.
3 Mats. Weekly: Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40

DENNIS KING, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Mail Orders

Irving Berlin's
"ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND"
Tyrone POWER • Alice FAYE • Don AMECHE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Now Sat. 25¢ 'til 1 P.M.
ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Latest Events In Boston And Close Vicinity

(Continued from Page 9)

on highway projects beyond what are normally executed within the City's maintenance budget would, in our opinion, be wasteful and even damaging to the City's financial condition. The City is performing a satisfactory amount of highway work under the WPA program. Your recent loan order for $175,000 to enable the City to continue its WPA highway program should prove sufficient for immediate needs.

$1.40 on Tax Rate

"What is of more importance is the fact that the State tax has been fixed at $17,000,000 or $9,000,000 more than was originally estimated in fixing 1938 tax levies. This means an excess assessment of $2,150,000 on Boston, which, in turn, will add about $1.40 to our 1939 State tax. If the $1,194,300 the City of Boston is about to receive is conserved and used in 1939 as we suggest above, it will act as a partial offset to that excess assessment. Thus the addition to the 1939 tax rate would be about 60 cents instead of $1.40.

"In our opinion, it is highly important to take advantage of every possible opportunity to keep the 1939 tax rate down."

Quincy Has Hopes Of Battleship

An official statement from officials at Charlestown Navy Yard today that it was understood Massachusetts had been selected as the name of one of the four new battleships which will be built soon raised hopes of Fore River Bethlehem Shipbuilding officials that this ship would be built locally. The Quincy shipyard is the only one in the State large enough to handle a contract for one of these waships, which cost about $60,000,000.

Fore River officials said that in 1919 their company had a contract to build a battleship to be known as the Massachusetts, but after the keel was laid and some fabrication had started, the vessel had to be junked by the terms of the disarmament treaty. The last battleship named after the Bay State was decommissioned in 1920.

The other three names designated for the battleships are Indiana, Alabama, and South Dakota.

Record Forecast In Registration

Today's registration for the Sept. 20 primaries in Boston is expected to bring the total of registered voters to a record high point. The previous record was 319,736 in 1936.

Yesterday's registration of 1234 persons brought this year's total to 319,176. More than 750 of those who registered yesterday made use of the 22 special offices opened by the Election Commission to take care of evening registration.

They Figure in the Week's New Films

Sigrid Gurie
In "Algiers," at the State and Orpheum.

Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire
In "Carefree," at the Keith Memorial

Handmade Shingles Adorn N.H. Flume Forest Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H.—The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests has built a new dormitory and recreation hall for its personnel at the Flume Reservation. The building, with its handmade shingles and furnished with furniture made in New Hampshire from New Hampshire wood, is considered an example of what can be done with materials found in the State, and how some forgotten crafts can be used to advantage.

Located just across the Daniel Webster Highway from the Flume shop and the entrance gate to the Flume Gorge, the new building quickly catches the eye because of its shingles. In order to produce these shingles, C. T. Bodwell, the Society's Director, learned the method from long-time residents of the section. He collected the necessary equipment, including century-old tools. He turned the information and tools over to two workmen, John Welch of Franconia and "Indian Joe" Peloquin of Lincoln. The white pine was taken from neighboring territory, including the White Mountain National Forest.

Plays Promised For Next Week In New England

Next week's bills at New England summer theaters follows:

Massachusetts

Stockbridge—Berkshire Playhouse: "The Road to Rome."

Cotuit—South Shore Players: "A Woman's a Fool—to be Clever" (new).

Chatham — Monomoy Theater: "Hay Fever."

Provincetown — Wharf Theater: "Friday at Four" (new).

Oak Bluffs—Rice Players: "Yes, My Darling Daughter."

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater: Violet Heming in "There's Always Juliet."

Centerville—Mary Young Theater: "American Invasion" (new).

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater: "Ten Nights in a Barroom."

New Hampshire

East Jaffrey — Actor-Associates: "Hotel Universe" (begins Wednesday).

New London—New London Players: "Broken Dishes" (begins Thursday).

Rye Beach—Farragut Players: "Reunion in Vienna" (begins Tuesday).

Whitefield — The Forty-Niners: "Springtime for Henry" (begins Tuesday).

Tamworth—Barnstormers: "The Second Man" (Monday and Saturday).

Conway—Barnstormers: "The Second Man" (Tuesday and Wednesday).

Wolfeboro—Barnstormers: "The Second Man" (Friday).

Maine

Poland Spring — Barnstormers: "The Second Man" (Thursday).

Kennebunkport—Garrick Players: "Tons of Money" (begins Tuesday).

Skowhegan — Lakewood Players: "The Man from Cairo."

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse: "Snow Train" (new).

Boothbay Harbor—Boothbay Playhouse: Smilin' Through." (begins Wednesday).

Vermont

Weston—Weston Players: "Post Road."

Rhode Island

Newport—Casino Theater: "Cognac" (begins Tuesday).

Connecticut

Litchfield — Litchfield Theater: "Wuthering Heights" (new) (begins Wednesday).

Tonight's Radio Specials

8:00 **WNAC** Rudy Vallee's Hour: Frank Craven, stage star, in "Whosis at the Dike," skit; Eric Blore, screen player, as sport commentator; Lillian Settanni, captain of softball team; Ethel Merman, musical comedy singer; John Sebastian, harmonica soloist; Connecticut Yankees.

8:30 **WBZ** "Port of Missing Hits": songs of Noel Coward, Willard Robison, and Jerome Kern that failed to become popular.

9:00 **WBZ** Pulitzer Prize Play: Part 2 of Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude."

9:00 **WNAC** Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra, Reginald Stewart, conductor; Anna Kaskas, contralto soloist. Schubert's "Rosamunde" Overture; Beethoven's First Symphony; "Young Prince and Young Princess" and "Festival of Bagdad" movements from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade" Suite, by orchestra; "O Don Fatale," from Verdi's "Don Carlos," by soloist.

10:00 **WNAC** "Music Hall," with Bob Burns, comedian, as master of ceromonies; Kirsten Flagstad, soprano, in "Dich, Teure Halle," from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," and Grieg's "Ich Liebe Dich"; Preston Foster, screen player; Olympe Bradna, screen player; Paul Taylor Chorus; John Scott Trotter's Orchestra.

10:00 **WBZ** "People I Have Known": interviews of A. N. "Bo" McMillin, football coach; Elmer Layden of "Four Horsemen" fame; Arch Ward, sports editor; dramatic sketch, "Betsy Makes Her Choice."

10:00 **WEEI** "Essays in Music": subject, "The Spinning Wheel"; Mary Eastman, soprano; Alexander Semmler, pianist; concert orchestra, Victor Bay, conductor.

10:30 **WEEI** "Americans at Work": interview with William Allen White, publisher of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette, and members of editorial and printing staff.

10:30 **WAAB** "Concert Revue": Kathryn Witwer, soprano; Mark Love, basso; mixed octet; Henry Weber's Orchestra. Feature, medley of Gershwin tunes.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"; news	"Men of Harmony"	Sports reports	Sport relay
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	Nature Study program	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sports reports	Studio speaker
5:45 News; music	Elvira Rios, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Tennis finals	Tennis finals; pol. talk	Sport comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Pol. talk; Tango	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Time"; music	Lowell Thomas, news	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Sports reports	"Dusty Rider"
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Dusty Rider"
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Political talk	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
7:30 Del Casino, songs	Political talk	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Song Pictures"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Dance orchestra
8:00 Dramatic sketch	"Stepping Ahead With America"; speakers	Vallee Hour: Frank Craven; Eric Blore; Ethel Merman; Lillian Settanni	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Dramatic sketch			"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Jack Ward
8:30 Doris Rhodes	"Port of Missing Hits"		"The Green Hornet"; dramatization	Jerry Lee, songs; orch.
8:45 News comment	"Port of Missing Hits"			Joe Brattain's Orchestra
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	Pulitzer Prize Play: Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude," Part II	Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra	Billy Losser's Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour			Bob Crosby's Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour		Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra	George Olsen's Orch.	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour			George Olsen's Orch.	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00 "Essays in Music": concert orchestra	"People I Have Known": variety program	Music Hall: Bob Burns; Kirsten Flagstad; Preston Foster; Olympe Bradna; chorus; orch.	"Press Time"; newspaper game; music	Dance melodies
10:15			Concert Revue; soloists; chorus; Harry Weber's orchestra	Irving Deutch, tenor
10:30 "Americana at Work"; interviews	"People I Have Known"; variety program			Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:45				"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Orchestra	"Lullaby Time"
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:30 E. Duchin's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch	Shep Fields's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 E. Duchin's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch	Shep Fields's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Talk; Almanac	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Almanac; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Shopping Service	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Studio speaker; Variations	Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Capers"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"; news		Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Studio talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker; music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Jerry Sears's Orchestra	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Organ recital	Marblehead program
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Organ and piano duo	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Network talk	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Song recital	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Music for Madame"
11:15 Ruth Carhart	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Van Clemens, songs
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Instrumental Ensemble	Musical Early Edition	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Silhouettes in Blue"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	"Don Artiste"; pianist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	News; music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian musical program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	Consumers' program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Garden Club"	Popular songs
1:45 Hymn recital	"Judy and Lany"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	Voice and piano
2:00 News	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Harmony team
2:15 Minstrel Men	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"		Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
2:30 Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
2:45 Marine Band	"Betty Crocker"	"Julia Blake"; sketch		Frank Gelinas, songs
3:00 Buffalo Summer	Louise Flores, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Jack Barry, songs
3:15 Theater program	Organ Reveries	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sport reports
3:30 Talks; Harrisburg	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	"Here Comes the Band"	Sport reports
3:45 Revue; music	Continental Varieties	"The Guiding Light"	Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	"Roving Reporter"
4:00 Rubbertown Revue	"Newsy Views"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	ball game	Sport reports
4:15 Rubbertown Revue	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Happy Jack," songs	ball game	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Red Sox-Chicago game	Sport relay
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"; news	"Tune Types"; vocalists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"		Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Dinner music	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Little Variety Show	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Tennis match	Tennis match; pol. talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport program	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Not So Long Ago"	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Sport reports	Organ and piano duet
7:00 Baritone recital	Political talk	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dance Melodies
7:15 Folk Singers	Political talk	Hollywood comment	"Last Parade"	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
7:30 Adult Education	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Trio Time"; pop. music	"Let's Celebrate"		"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Ghost of Benjamin Sweet"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham; Frank Black's Orch.	"Musical Album"	Dance orchestra
8:15	Jacques Renard's Orch.		"Musical Album"	Shirley Winters, songs
8:30 St. Louis Blues	"If I Had the Chance"; interviews; music		Piano and organ	Jerry Lee, songs; orch.
8:45 St. Louis Blues			Frank Ferneau's Orch.	"Cottage Hawaiians"
9:00 "Hollywood Showcase"; Lud Gluskin and his orchestra; soloists	George Olsen's Orch.; Tim and Irene; News dramatizations; News dramatizations	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Orch. "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch. Jimmy Dorsey's Orch. Dick Jurgen's Orchestra Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Front Page Drama" "The Old South" "The Old South" Work Game
10:00 "Sport Showcase"; interviews; music	Grant Park concert; all popular songs	"First Nighter"; dramatic sketch	Heidelberg; con. orch.	Work Game
10:15 Barry Wood; orch.	"Ink Spots"; quartet	B. Rabinoff, violinist	Bob Crosby's Orchestra "Curtain Time"	Dance Orchestra
10:30 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	Sport comment	"Curtain Time"	Gypsy Orchestra Scores; Monitor News
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	E. Madriguera's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:15 Henry Busse's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 Alaska; Secretary	Music As You Desire It	Pop Concert, Minneapolis Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 Harold L. Ickes	Music As You Desire It		"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra

The Monitor Views the News

For Friday, Aug. 26

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Movie Record Made Of Camp Newfound, Presented Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISON, Maine, Aug. 25—At the annual banquet yesterday closting the season at Camp Newfound at Harrison—and marking the completion of a quarter century of the camp's existence—the director, Mrs. W. K. Horton, was surprised by the presentation of the first edition of a colored motion picture record of camp activities, and of equipment to add further chapters in ensuing years.

Mrs. Horton had been aware that a few "movies" were being taken in the camp, but she had not suspected that a film was being made whith showed glimpses of all its activities through a typical day.

The colored moving picture record, together with the camera, projector, and screen, was presented to Mrs. Horton—affectionately known among them as "Aunt Elizabeth"—by past and present campers and councilors in commemoration of the camp's 25th anniversary.

Fred Astaire in 'Carefree;' 'Algiers,' With Charles Boyer

Movies of Moment

Three new ones and two holdovers is the Boston cinema allotment for this week.

The holdovers—you've guessed it already—are "Alexander's Ragtime Band," going into its third week at the Metropolitan, and the Paderewski "Moonlight Sonata," in its fourteenth week at the Fine Arts.

Two at least of the new offerings look important. First, perhaps, in public interest will be the new Astaire-Rogers musical, "Carefree," which opened last night with a preview at the Keith Memorial. But the other novelty, "Algiers," is deserving, to judge from advance information, of as much attention.

The Paramount and Fenway offer the third new bill, consisting of "Give Me a Sailor," described as a madcap prank with Martha Raye, Bob Hope, Betty Grable and Jack Whiting, and "Speed to Burn," a story of the racetracks, featuring Michael Whalen and Lynn Bari.

Irving Berlin has written the tunes for "Carefree," and the cast includes, besides the dancing stars, Ralph Bellamy, Jack Carson and Luella Gear. The principal new dance scheduled is "The Yam," which the producers rather expect to be the reigning favorite of the next few months. Other dance routines include "Change Partners," which is said to rival their "Cheek to Cheek" and "Night and Day." Other musical features are "The Night Is Filled with Music" and "I Used to be Color Blind."

The companion picture at the Memorial is "Smashing the Rackets," another account of the activities of a city prosecutor out to break up a gang. Chester Morris and Frances Mercer head the cast, which includes also Rita Johnson, Bruce Cabot and Edward Pawley.

* * *

From the Casbah

After what seems a long delay, Boston at last may see "Algiers," installed at the State and Orpheum theaters. We have already given some account of the film in this column, but perhaps more information will be useful. This is culled from the advance sheets.

"Practically the entire action of the picture takes place in the Casbah, native quarter of the capital of Algeria. This district is a refuge for criminals from all countries of Europe, Asia and Africa.

"Local color of this romantic spot has been duplicated with accuracy by studio technicians, and all backgrounds for the action were actually filmed in Algiers.

"As the story opens, Boyer and his gang, fugitives from Paris, have lived in the Casbah for two years, never venturing outside its boundaries for fear of arrest. In the district they are safe from the police of the adjoining French city, who dare not molest them owing to the ferocity of the natives; though the local inspector, Joseph Calleia, continually watches the genial crook. The hope of the officials is that sometime they may lure the jewel thief outside the Casbah.

"Boyer, however, is content to remain in the quarter with his native sweetheart, Sigrid Gurie. But one day the Casbah is visited by a group of Parisian tourists, including Hedy Lamarr. She happens to meet Boyer and a romance develops. The police inspector views the situation with satisfaction, hoping that circumstances will eventually lure the fugitive outside the district.

"Learning that his new love is leaving the country, Boyer risks arrest to board the ship on which she is about to depart, and the picture reaches a thrilling climax in a series of scenes on the dock.

"The picture takes on added interest through the fact that it marks the first time the star's singing voice has been heard on the screen. In addition to Boyer, Miss Gurie, Miss Lamarr and Calleia, the cast includes Afan Hale, Gene Lackhart, Nina Koshetz, Robert Greig, Claudia Dell and Bert Roach.

"The picture was directed by John Cromwell from a screen play by John Howard Lawson, with additional dialogue by James M. Cain."

With "Algiers" is shown, at both theaters, "Rich Man, Poor Girl," a romantic comedy with Robert Young, Ruth Hussey, Lana Turner and Lew Ayres.

* * *

Martha Meets Bob

"Give Me a Sailor," evolved from the play of the same name by Anne Nichols, is the story of two naval officers, both in love with a beautiful girl, and the efforts of the girl's ugly-duckling sister to further the romantic aspirations of the officer she herself secretly loves. Suddenly the ugly-duckling sister (Miss Raye) wins a beauty contest and becomes a national celebrity. When the romantic complications are finally unraveled, she discovers that her secret passion returns her love. One New York reviewer has announced that in this film Miss Raye proves herself not only a clown but a real actress. Bob Hope has a wisecrack for every situation. Jack Whiting and Betty Grable score with novel dance routines and Robin and Rainger contribute four new song hits, including "What Goes On Here" and "The U. S. A. and You." The supporting cast includes J. C. Nugent, Clarence Kolb Nana Bryant and Emerson Treacy.

"Speed to Burn" is first in a new series of productions from Twentieth Century-Fox featuring a sport background. Henry Armetta, Chick Chandler and Sidney Blackmer top the supporting cast.

* * *

In Prospect

"Marie Antoinette," with Norma Shearer in the title role, will be shown at the State and Orpheum beginning Sept. 1.

New England Gets Nine PWA Projects

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Public Works Administration, through its New York office, today announced approval of the nine projects in New England.

They are:

Maine—Municipal building at Caribou, $29,250 grant, estimated cost $65,000, loan $25,000; branch and lateral sewers at South Paris, $36,000 grant, estimated cost $80,000, loan, $44,000; 16-inch cast iron submarine water main crossing the Kennebec River at Bath, $58,500 grant, estimated cost $130,000.

Massachusetts—Combination fire and police station and demolition of the present fire department building at Sharon, $29,233 grant, estimated cost $64,762.49; alterations and addition to the central fire station building at Natick, $7,875 grant, estimated cost $17,500; two-story wood frame school building and necessary land at Foxboro, $14,490 grant, estimated cost $32,194.

Vermont—New highway at Arlington, $3,272 grant, estimated cost $7,272; brick extension to present high school and alterations to graded school and equipped both at Brandon $18,000 grant, estimated cost $40,000.

New Hampshire—Construction of a new toll bridge and approaches at Hampton Beach, $261,707 grant, estimated cost $581,571.

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Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1938

Associated Press Quotations

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 650,000
Previous day 1,235,160
1938 volume to date 172,306,263
1937 volume to date 263,761,890

Stock Market Is Generally Quiet; Curb Issues Off

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—The stock market napped during the greater part of today's session, but opened one eye in the final hour and chalked up gains of fractions to a point or so for earlier hesitant leaders.

A few motors, steels and specialties came to life in the last lap, while selected utilities and rails maintained a moderate assortment of plus signs throughout. At that, losers of modest amounts were plentiful at the close.

Volume was less than half that of the previous session until the finishing period, when activity picked up a bit and lifted the approximate turnover to around 650,000 shares.

Many of those lately inclined to the buying side apparently decided to step a bit more carefully in view of the market's inability yesterday to penetrate the peak of the mid-year upswing after getting within touching distance of this mark.

At the same time, brokers said, important holders of pivotal stocks exhibited no especial disposition to unload in the face of continued business improvement signs and the knowledge that work for idle cash is scarce.

Holding to negligible shifts either way—the majority were down most of the time—were General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Goodrich, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Union Carbide, U. S. Gypsum, J. I. Case, Boeing, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Texas Corporation and Johns-Manville.

Off fractions to a point or more on the curb were Pepperell, Gulf Oil, American Cyanamid "B" and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. Ahead about as much were Mead Johnson, American Gas & Electric, Wilson-Jones and Electric Bond & Share.

The 5 per cent bonds of the Tennessee Public Service Co., a subsidiary of the National Power & Light Co., were bid up sharply to their face value of $1,000 each in an excited market on the curb exchange today.

Heavy buying followed announcement overnight that enough of the bonds had been deposited to make effective the sale of the company's electric properties to the City of Knoxville for distribution of TVA power.

Rail Bonds Irregular

Some secondary rails jumped 1 to 5 points in either direction of small sales in a generally narrow bond market today.

More active issues also mixed, registered changes generally in small fractions. Industrials showed small gains. Utilities were steady.

The foreign dollar list was easy. Japan 5½s dipped more than 2 points. Buenos Aires 4½s-4¾s went against the trend for a small gain.

U. S. Governments were irregular and quiet, with changes ranging from up 1-32 to 4-32 decline.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia 4½s climbed about 5 on a single sale, and Maine Central 4s on a small transaction dropped the same amount. Gains of 2 points or more were made by Texas Pacific-Missouri Pacific Terminal 5½s; Nickel Plate 4s; Chicago Railway 5s; and Canada Southern 5s. Pere Marquette 5s and New York Central 3¾s dropped about 2 points.

Among more active rails, Nickel Plate 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, and B. & O. convertible 4½s gained fractionally, and Southern Railway 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Santa Fe 4s of '95 gave ground slightly.

Industrials up fractionally included Studebaker 6s, Remington Rand 4¾s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s. American Telephone 3¼s of '66 were off a bit.

Wheat Gains Wipe Out Early Losses

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—After tumbling more than a cent to within fractions of the five-year lows, wheat prices rallied today and wiped out all of the loss, substituting net gains of as much as a cent in some cases.

Previous "short" sellers turned buyers in evening up their market positions on the break and the result was a strong rebound in prices during the final hour. Strength in corn quotations, which rose a cent on reports of export sales in excess of 1,000,000 bushels, helped the wheat recovery.

Wheat closed ⅛-1 cent higher compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 62⅝-¾, Dec. 64½-¾; corn was ⅝-1¼ higher, Sept. 51⅞-52, Dec. 49¾-⅞; oats unchanged to ¼ up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Brewing and rayon shares were active and firm in the stock market today and railroad securities continued their recovery. Transatlantic issues closed slightly below Wednesday's final prices and British funds were about unchanged. The industrial section remained quiet, but good support appeared in the rubber group. Foreign bonds sold higher and fairly active.

Paris: The Bourse closed quiet with irregular price movements. Rentes were firm and finished with gains of 30 to 70 centimes, while industrial showed fractional changes. Royal Dutch declined about 60 francs and Suez Canal was down 125 francs. Bank of France issue also lost 45 francs.

Liverpool: Wheat futures touched new lows for the year, except December, and final quotations were ¼d to 1⅝d net lower. Factors causing the decline were large weekly exports to Russia, which uncovered stop loss orders, and lower North American prices Wednesday. Cotton futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower, easing under Bombay selling and hedging, while support was limited to professionals.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Copper steady. Electrolytic spot 10.12½; export 10.17½. Tin barely steady, spot and nearby 43.25; forward 43.35. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.90-.95. East St. Louis 4.75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.75. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅛
119¾	119¾	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
53	38	Acme Steel (1)	3	40	39¾	39¾	Aug12
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20⅛	20¼	20¼	Aug20
20½	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	29	29	29	—
68¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	8	63½	63	63½	— ½
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Allegheny Corp	2	1½	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	5½	Allegheny pf xw	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Aug24
17⅛	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	6	12¼	12	12	
17⅛	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	12	12	12	
19¼	17⅝	Allen-Lud Steel	9	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
10¼	4½	Allen Industries	18	13¾	10½	12¾	+2¾
184	124	Allied Chem & D	4	180	180	180	
11¼	7	Allied Kid (⅛e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Aug10
14⅞	8¾	Allied Mills (⅝e)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
12	4½	Allied Strs	46	11¾	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
68½	38	Allied St pf (5)	4	67¾	66½	66½	Aug24
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	25	50½	49½	50¾	
19¾	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	19	19	19	Au 23
84⅝	49	Amerada Corp (2)	2	72	71¾	72	— ½
23½	10	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	2	81¼	81	81	
42½	23¼	Am Bank Note (.60e)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
104¼	70¾	Am Brake Shoe(1½e)	8	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
170	160¼	Am Can (4)	7	161½	160¾	161½	— ½
32¼	12⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	170½	170½	170½	+ ⅛
53	27	Am Car & Fdy	5	28¾	28	28¾	+ ⅛
22¾	9½	Am Car & F pf (2½e)	4	45	44	45	+1½
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (.85e)	15	21½	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
117⅝	88½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Aug18
9¾	4½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116½	116½	116½	Aug30
14¾	9	Am Colortype	2	8½	8¼	8½	Aug24
16¾	8¼	Am Coml Alcohol	5	13¼	12¾	13½	+ ⅜
6⅜	2½	Am Crystal Sug	4	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
6¾	4	Am Encaus Tiling	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am European	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Aug23
20⅞	10	Am & For Power	7	4¾	4	4	
25¼	13½	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16	15	15	Aug23
12¾	5½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
12	9	Am & F P 2 pf	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
5½	2	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Aug23
27	12	Am Hide & Leather	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
42¾	30¾	Am Hide & L pf	1	25	25	25	
2¼	1½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	42¾	42¾	42¾	Aug24
20¼	13¾	Am Ice	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Aug23
8¾	4⅛	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
24¾	12⅜	Am International	6	8¼	8	8½	+ ⅜
74½	44	Am Locomotive	9	21⅜	20½	21⅜	+ ⅜
17⅜	10	Am Locomotive pf	2	63	62	63	—1½
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
38¾	23	Am M & Met	1	4¾	4½	4¾	Aug24
112½	89½	Am Metal (½e)	6	38⅞	38⅝	38½	+ ⅜
7⅛	3¼	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	115	115	115	+ ¼
41⅜	19	Am Pow & Lt	27	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
37⅜	16½	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	3	36¾	35½	36¼	+ ⅛
17	9	Am P & L $5pf(2½k)	2	31¾	31¼	31¼	+1⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Rad & St S	67	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ¼
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill	18	21	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅜
20⅞	15¼	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ¼
15¾	7⅛	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	12	19	19	19	Aug24
56¾	28⅛	Am Seating	9	15	14½	15	+ ¼
136	103	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	44	49⅞	48½	49¼	— ¾
58	45¾	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	134½	134½	134½	Aug24
34¾	15⅝	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	Aug23
11¾	6⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	21	29⅞	29	29⅛	+ ⅜
14	12	Am Stores	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
31	21½	Am Stove	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug13
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar Ref	2	23¾	23¼	23¾	
20¼	12⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	103	103	103	Aug24
149¾	111	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	Aug24
88¼	58	Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	146	145⅜	145⅝	+ ⅜
91	58¾	Am Tobacco (5)	6	87	86¼	87	+2
143½	130	Am Tob B (5)	16	90⅝	89¾	90¾	+1⅜
13½	6	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143⅛	143⅛	143½	Aug12
91	68	Am Type Fdrs	2	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	3¼	Am Water Wks	41	10⅝	10	10¼	
43	23⅜	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	84	84	84	Aug23
9½	4⅜	Am Woolen	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc L&S	1	40	40	40	+ ⅜
38	21	Am Zinc pr pf	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
59	29	Anaconda	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
21⅞	10⅜	Anacon W & C	163	36⅛	34¾	35¾	+ ½
19	10	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	43½	43½	43½	— ⅜
4½	2	Andes Copper	3	20¼	19	19	— ⅛
31½	20	A P W Paper	1	16½	16½	16½	Aug24
100½	82	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	3	29	29	29	Aug23
7	3⅞	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100½	100	100	— ¼
72	28¼	Armour Ill	7	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
94½	50	Arm Ill pr pf	1	48	48	48	— ½
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	1	50	50	50	Aug12
11	2½	Arnold Const (½e)	6	44½	43½	44½	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	1	10	10	10	Aug24
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	1	7⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	5	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	
36½	27	Assd D G 2 pf (5¾k)	2	75	75	75	Aug 9
42	22¼	Associates Inv (2)	3	70	70	70	Aug18
72	40	Atch T & S F	33	39⅝	38⅝	39⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	10	59	57½	59	+1
8¼	3¼	Atl G & W Indies	6	22	22	22	+1½
14¼	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	7½	7½	7½	
27¾	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	4	12¾	12¼	12¼	Aug24
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	7	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	108½	108	108	Aug24
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	46	46	46	Aug24
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	2	57	56½	56½	+3½
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	4	6⅝	6¼	6¼	Aug12
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	4½	4¼	4½	Aug24
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	27	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Aug22
			14	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛

B

11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	14	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	21	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	10¼	10	10¼	
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½e)	1	34	34	34	Aug24
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	9	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
13¼		Barker Bros	4	12½	12¼	12½	
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	14	18½	18	18⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	9	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Aug19
96½	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	115	115	115	Aug23
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (1½e)	5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27k)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	65	24⅜	23¾	24¼	+ ⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	5	18	18	18	+ ⅛
50¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	8	49¾	49	49¾	+ ½
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	84	61	59¾	61	+ ¾
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	16	16	16	
99½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	99½	99	99½	Aug24
20¼	9¾	Bigelow-Sanford	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
19¼	10⅛	Black & Decker	8	20	20	20	+ ⅛
35½	20½	Blaw-Knox	5	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	15⅜	Boeing Airplane	9	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
14¼	6	Bohn Al & Brass	12	28¾	27½	28¾	+ ¾
19⅜	15	Bond Stores	1	13	13	13	Aug24
36	16½	Borden Co (1e)		16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
4¾	2	Borg-Warner	49	36	34⅞	35¾	+ ⅝
26	14	Boston & Maine	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Aug24
12⅝	⅞	Bower Roll Bear	3	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅜
36½	12¾	Bridgeport Brass	48	12⅜	12	12¼	— ⅛
38½	20	Briggs Mfg (2e)	105	37⅛	35½	37¼	+1⅜
40⅝	28	Briggs & Strat (2½e)	1	34½	38½	36½	Aug20
2¾	1⅛	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Aug24
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans	4	14¾	13¾	13¾	Aug22
13⅝	5⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
37	16¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	10	16⅜	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
21½	10⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	31½	31½	31½	
41	27¾	Bklyn Un Gas	5	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ¾
10½	5½	Bklyn Un Gas	4	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
22¼	14½	Brunswick-Balke	8	10½	10	10	+ ⅛
12⅞	8⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	6	11¾	11¼	11¾	
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	22	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	3	Budd Wheel	19	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	6	22¾	22½	22¾	
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	4	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
16⅜	6¾	Burlng Mills (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	132	20¼	19¼	20½	+ ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	Butler Bros (4)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22	22	22	Aug24
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
13½	6	Byers (A M) Co	15	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	3	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	6	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	2	2	2	Aug23
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	12	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	15	20⅜	19½	20½	+ ⅜
21½	12½	Can Dry G Ale	12	19¼	19	19	
8¼	5	Canadian Pacific	16	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	3	40	40	40	Aug12
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Aug20
18¾	12⅜	Carpenter Sti (.20e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Aug19
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	1	3½	3½	3½	Aug19
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	10	93½	92	93½	
58	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	2	50¼	49¾	50¼	+ ⅛
106	100⅛	Caterpil pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	37	25⅜	24½	25	+ ⅞
95	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	9	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	Aug23
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	9	23¾	24½	24¾	— ¼
6	19⅛	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅝
2⅝	2	Cent Foundry	4		4¾	4¾	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ 1½
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	Aug19
67	31¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Aug19
49½	36¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	3	45	44⅝	45	
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	15	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
30⅛	18	Champ Paper & F	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	2	11½	11½	11½	Aug24
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	23	31⅜	31⅛	31¾	+ ⅝
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	Jul 11
48½	27½	Ches Corp (1.85e)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅝
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug18
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug18
8¼	2	Chi & N West	1	1	1	1	
1¾	⅛	Chi & N West pf	1	4	4	4	
8¾	2⅜	Chi Great West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	4	4	4	Aug24
6¾	3¼	Chi Mail Order	3	14½	14½	14½	Aug24
5⅝	3	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1½	1½	1½	Aug23
16⅞	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	35	18⅝	15	15½	+ ⅝
37	32	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	34¾	34½	34¾	—1¼
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (3½)	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
⅛	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Aug24
2	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Aug23
12⅝	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅝e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug24
19¼	13	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	1	17	17	17	— ⅝
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
77	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (¼e)	224	77⅝	75¼	76⅝	+1⅝
13⅞	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	6	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
8¼	3	City Stores	1	4⅝	4½	4½	
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	25¾	25¼	25⅝	+1⅛
28½	18⅛	Clev Graph Br (1½e)	1	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.80e)	6	41¾	41	41	
25¾	10½	Clnett Peabdy (.85e)	5	23⅜	23	23½	+ ¼
142⅜	105½	Coca-Cola (1⅝e)	4	137½	135	135	Aug24
80	27½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅜
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	11	13	13⅜	13	+ ⅛
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	4	95	95	95	+1
38¾	13¾	Collins & Alk (1e)	11	38½	37	38½	+ ⅜
30	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	17½	17½	17½	Aug24
23¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	*2	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
23¾	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	6	19	19	19	Aug24
9¾	5½	Col Gas & El	31	7⅞	6¾	7	+ ¼
70	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	66	66	66	Aug22
18½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	10	14½	14¼	14½	+1
35¾	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Aug11
90½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	93	93	93	+1½
80½	52	Comi Credit (4)	7	49¾	49½	49¾	— ⅛
108¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	8	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅜
107	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Aug15
12¼	8¾	Comi Solvents	31	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
2	1	Com'wlth & South	14	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
45	35	Com & So pf (2¾k)	2	37	37	37	
38	32½	Com'wlth Ed (1¾)	9	36½	36½	36½	— ⅜
9½	3⅝	Conde Nast	3	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	6	26¾	26	26¾	+ ⅜
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	3	8½	8½	8½	Aug 9
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	9	15	14½	14½	
10¾	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
20½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	48	28¼	27½	28	
100	68⅜	Cons Edison pf (5)	1	99½	99½	99½	— ¼
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Aug23
8¾	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	6	8¾	8½	8½	Aug24
6¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	4	6	5⅞	6	
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	20	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 9
7½	3⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5⅝	3	Consol'n Coal	4	4¼	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
32	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	Aug 6
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	Aug24
17⅝	9¾	Container Corp	10	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
25¾	13¾	Cont Bak A	3	23½	23	23½	Aug24
23¾	13¼	Cont Bak B	14	22½	22¾	23	— ⅜
103⅜	66½	Cont Bak pf (2)	3	2	2	2	
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	1	97½	97	97½	Aug23
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	9	43½	43⅜	43½	— ½
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	1	112	112	112	Aug24
36	21¾	Cont Ins (1.80a)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Cont Motors	5	4½	3¾	4½	+ ½
35¾	21¾	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	17	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
19¾	10	Cont Steel	31	32⅝	31½	31½	—1¼
70⅝	53	Coon Products (3)	6	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
170¾	162	Corn Products pf (7)	3	70⅝	70¼	70¼	
5¼	3¾	Cory Inc	1	167	167	167	Aug 1
36½	19	Crane Co	89	37

Commerce and Finance

C. of C. Declares Wagner Labor Act Works Against Recovery

Business and Industry

Japan Takes Over Chinese Mills In Shanghai by Force

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — "Bayonet-Backed Big Business" is the heading given one Shanghai editorial comment on the sensational announcement by Japanese naval and military spokesmen that Chinese industrial establishments are to be forcibly operated by Japanese managers.

Action of this description had been forecast for some time, particularly in connection with the important Chinese cotton mills upon which Japanese mill owners had looked with particularly covetous eyes since the Chinese burned and blew up $100,000,000 worth of their properties at Tsingtao, in addition to the premises destroyed in the Shanghai area. But when the announcement came it was not only drastic and sweeping, but coupled with a mention of "third party nationals" which was regarded by Americans and Britons in particular as distinctly disquieting.

Need for Operation

According to terms of the announcement, in cases of Chinese industrial establishments whose owners prove "reluctant to place their plants under joint Sino-Japanese management," temporary Japanese operators are to be assigned by the Japanese naval and military authorities. It is suggested by neutral commentators that joint operation cannot be successful and that however this may work out, it means Japanese operation.

The announcement goes on to say that the Japanese military authorities feel the necessity for resuming industrial operations in the occupied areas and that the course taken is necessitated by the Chinese owners' fear of retribution by the Chiang Kai-shek regime if they voluntarily display a spirit of co-operation. Finally :

"These (the Japanese) authorities feel extreme displeasure at the dilatory tactics being adopted by certain third party nationals who, through false transfer of ownership or fictitious sale contracts have made large unjust profits and have delayed the negotiations between Chinese and Japanese interests. Consequently, the authorities have decided not to take into consideration such activities, and assign temporary Japanese operators to such plants which do not agree to joint management, so that operations may be resumed as soon as possible."

In practice, it has thus far appeared that although the Japanese have promised to recognize bona fide sales they actually have placed their own personnel within plants which have been legitimately sold to foreign interests (usually to interests which already owned machinery being purchased on credit, and in at least one instance, the ground as well). It is argued, moreover, that it is hardly the place of the Japanese to decide what sales are real and what are false, for if the Open Door is a fact it should be permitted that the Chinese do business with others than Japanese if they so see fit, on whatever terms they may choose.

Compulsory Operation

It is also pointed out that there has been nothing except Japanese military interference preventing the Chinese owners from resuming their operations for months back—but whenever the Chinese wanted to resume without taking some Japanese into a form of partnership, he was not allowed to do so. The terms offered by the Japanese have varied. In at least one known instance they wanted a free gift of one million dollars (Chinese currency) interest in a four-million-dollar Chinese mill; in another case the interest asked (in each instance, with no payment by the Japanese) was 50 per cent. Probably these were "asking prices," of course, for actually the Chinese have not been coming to terms with the Japanese and have adopted policies of evasion and procrastination to avoid such partnerships. The policy of compulsory operation differs from outright confiscation chiefly in name, it is argued, for there is no indication of when if ever the Chinese will be allowed to regain control nor is their interest in profits guaranteed in any fashion.

Comment by "Engineer" in a local paper says: "These authorities (the Japanese) reserve for themselves the right to coerce Chinese owners to adopt Sino-Japanese cooperation; but they feel 'extreme displeasure when third Power nationals are voluntarily chosen by the Chinese owners to co-operate with them. . . . The Chinese can trade only with the Japanese. If they want to appoint a non-Japanese manager they cannot do so."

Union Bag & Paper Corp. Extends Time on Loans

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Bag & Paper Corp. has completed an agreement for extension to January 30, 1940 of $3,681,937 outstanding bank loans and equipment notes originally maturing before 1940, Alexander Calder, President, announced.

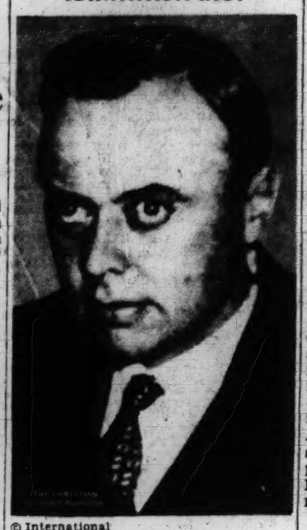
The Loans, Mr. Calder said, are subject to sinking fund payments based on a percentage of monthly earnings, which payments start December, 1938, and carry minimum requirements starting in March 1939. The loans were incurred in the building of the second and third units of the company's new Savannah plant.

With this postponement of maturities, the company will have no bank loans with fixed maturities prior to 1940 and only $144,354 of equipment notes due before that date, Mr. Calder added.

As of December 31, 1937, the company's outstanding bank loans and equipment notes totaled $6,966,069. Since that time these obligations have been reduced by more than $800,000.

"The rearrangement of indebtedness," Mr. Calder declared, "should give the company ample time to finance on a permanent basis, plans for which are well under way."

Administrator



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Elmer F. Andrews
Administrator of the Wage-Hour Law

'Gas' Stocks Again Decrease, Improves Status of Refiners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A sharp reduction in gasoline stocks last week, accompanied by curtailment in production, resulted in a more favorable status for the refining division of the oil industry. Production of crude oil was lifted considerably, although total output for the country was still below estimated needs. Gas and fuel oil inventories again moved into new high ground.

At a total of 72,709,000 barrels, gasoline stocks on Aug. 20 as reported by American Petroleum Institute, were 4,680,000 barrels higher than a year ago and equal to about three days' more supplies. The reduction last week amounted to 1,678,000 barrels of finished and unfinished product, and compared with a curtailment of 993,000 barrels in the Aug. 13 week.

Production of gasoline, straight run and cracked, last week amounted to 9,612,000 barrels, a reduction of 182,000 which contrasts with an increase of 469,000 barrels in the immediately preceding week. Runs of crude oil to refineries were cut an average of 30,000 barrels daily in the Aug. 20 week, to 3,265,000 barrels, with capacity of refineries estimated at 70.6 per cent, a drop of 0.8 points.

A sore spot in the industry is mounting inventories of gas and fuel oil, largely a reflection of paucity of demand from industry as well as for home heating.

Production of crude oil was lifted 41,800 barrels last week to a daily average of 3,392,700 barrels, which is about 45,000 barrels a day below estimated demand for August as projected by the Bureau of Mines. It is likely that further drafts will be made on stocks above ground. The latter, incidentally, at around 286,000,000 barrels, are within a fraction of 1 per cent of the 17-year low point hit early in 1937.

Crucible Steel $10,000,000 Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Public offerings by means of a prospectus of a new issue of $10,000,000 of ten-year sinking fund 4½ per cent debentures, series A, of Crucible Steel Company of America, one of the leading manufacturers of high grade steels in this country, is being made by a banking syndicate headed by Hallgarten & Co. The debentures mature August 1, 1948 and are priced at 99¼ and accrued interest.

The net proceeds from the sale of these debentures will be used to redeem on or before November 1, 1938, at 101, $4,500,000 principal amount of the company's outstanding 10-year 5 per cent gold debentures; for payment in full of outstanding bank loans aggregating $2,000,000, and to provide $3,001,100 of additional working capital. According to the prospectus, it is the present intention of the company to use the additional working capital for expenditures for such plant changes and consolidations as may be deemed advisable as a result of a study now being made of the plants and operations of the company and its subsidiaries.

Cut in B. & O. Bond Rates Considered

NEW YORK (AP)—A plan for voluntary reduction of interest rates on bonds of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has progressed to the point at which it is tentatively scheduled for submission to the board of directors next Tuesday, it was reported in financial circles.

The plan, designed to obviate recourse to reorganization, is meanwhile the topic of conferences with officials of the road on the one hand, and of savings banks and insurance companies, representing holders of two-thirds of the road's senior obligations, on the other. It was reported by a source close to the road that agreement has not yet been reached, but is expected.

Final approval would rest with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Under the plan, which is expected to be submitted to the ICC soon, all bank loans and RFC loans would be extended.

Fluid Milk Sales Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—July daily average sales of fluid milk totaled 5,992,069 quarts, against 6,558,016 in July, 1937, a decrease of 8.6 per cent, according to the Milk Industry Foundation. Milk company payrolls in July showed a decrease of 4.6 per cent and employment decreased 5.9 per cent from July, 1937.

Andrews To Talk On the Wage Law In Press Parleys

WASHINGTON (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the wage-hour law, has enlisted the help of the press in answering some of the correspondence piling up in his new office.

At press conferences three times weekly, starting Aug. 26, he will answer some of the questions asked most often about the new law. Lack of clerical assistance has prevented answering much of the mail, but it is being studied to learn what information is sought.

Aside from job applications—and there have been 50,000 of them Mr. Andrews says—most of the letters ask whether particular industries or plants come under the law. So far, Mr. Andrews has not replied definitely to any of them.

Many inquiries concern the appointment of committees for particular industries. Mr. Andrews already has appointed a textile committee and is working now on one for the tobacco industry.

The wage-hour agency, a division of the Labor Department, does not have even a clerical force at work yet. Employees from other departmental divisions have been lent Mr. Andrews temporarily. All appointments, he said, will be under the civil service.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Chamber of Commerce recommended changes in the Wagner Labor Relations Act to correct what it termed "influences, working strongly against economic recovery."

George H. Davis, President of the Chamber, criticized both the Act and its administration in a statement which followed by only a few days President Roosevelt's announcement that some revision of the law would be considered.

Should Clarify Act

Mr. Roosevelt told reporters last week he had no specific changes in mind but he agreed with President William Green of the American Federation of Labor that the Act should be clarified.

Mr. Davis said the Chamber, of Commerce wanted amendments to:

Prohibit coercion of employees by union groups and others, as well as by employers.

Define unfair labor practices so that unions also would be held responsible.

Permit employers to ask action of the labor board. This now is limited to employees.

Mr. Davis charged that the board's proceedings "have not been fair and impartial and there has been ample demonstration of the fact that the legislation has not fulfilled its stated purpose of lessening industrial disputes."

He asserted the Act does not provide "adequate protection against encroachment by majorities upon the rights of individuals."

"The majority rule actually operates to prevent large numbers of employees from being represented by labor organizations of their own selection," he said.

(The law provides that workers have the right to organize and bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their own choosing. It forbids employers to interfere with the exercise of that right.)

Offers Provisions

Mr. Davis said that if the labor Act "is to operate, it is essential that its provisions adhere to the following principles:

"To the extent that it is feasible for the Federal Government to protect employees against interference in the exercise of the right of self-organization, such protection should extend to practices engaged in not only by employers but by employees and others.

"Legislative restrictions affecting employer-employee relating should be so clearly and definitely set forth in the statute as to enable all parties concerned to understand their rights and obligations.

"These restrictions should apply only to practices that are properly subject to Federal regulation.

"All provisions of the Act should be so formulated as to assure impartiality of administration between employers and employees and as between particular kinds of labor organizations."

$33,000,000 Issue Offered by Utility

NEW YORK (AP)—An issue of $33,000,000 Commonwealth Edison Company first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds, series "I," due 1968, is being offered to the public by a banking group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.

The bonds are priced at 103½ and accrued interest.

Proceeds of the sale will be used principally to redeem series "C" and "D" first mortgage 4½s, due in 1956 and 1957, each outstanding in the amount of $15,000,000. The balance of proceeds will be made available for other corporate purposes.

Pan American Petroleum Quarter Loss $526,840

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. reported for the June quarter consolidated net loss of $526,840. This compared with net income of $866,340 or 18 cents a share of capital stock in the March quarter and net income of $1,676,438, or 36 cents a share in the June quarter last year.

The company said certain changes in accounting, adopted as of Jan. 1, 1938, made the June quarter loss about $310,000 greater than would have been the case under the old system. For the year, it was said the accounting changes would have comparatively small influence on profits.

The company, controlled by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, has its principal refining properties and marketing facilities in Atlantic Seaboard and Gulf states.

Stock Exchange Members May Be Allowed to Incorporate

By Harold Fleming
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The two reform proposals put before the membership of the New York Stock Exchange are separate and distinct. They both are aimed at situations of some years' standing, but the situations are quite different.

One proposal is for permissive incorporation of member firms. No longer would membership be limited to partnerships. The other is to make "member-partners" become "allied members," which means nothing except that it would enable the exchange to punish them for infractions of exchange rules. The two proposals only tie together at one point by chance. Taking them separately their background is as follows.

Incorporation of member firms. This proposal is of interest only to the big wire houses. For several years they have been troubled off and on because they have to be partnerships, and partnerships suffer legal handicaps incorporation would avoid.

For one thing, these houses get in additional capital, or keep it in the firm, by the device of "limited partnerships." Often when an active partner retires, he leaves his money with the firm, becoming a "limited partner." He is much like a preferred stockholder; he shares the profits and the losses in a limited way but can't lose his home and fortune if the firm fails.

The trouble is that many states, like Illinois, do not recognize limited partnerships. Such a sleeping partner, therefore, may wake up if the firm fails to find the sheriff at his door. He didn't expect that.

Another difficulty is that some states don't allow partnerships over a certain size. England won't allow more than 20 partners.

Tax Difficulties

Then there was the tax difficulty. Partners have to pay personal income tax on their share of the firm's annual book profits; not so with stockholders, who only pay on their dividends. A corporation a few years ago paid only 12½ per cent on its statutory net income; personal income taxes reached to 20 per cent on the wealthiest. Now the corporation tax is 16-20 per cent, but personal income taxes go as high as 70 per cent.

In fact it was this alleged advantage in incorporation at which the Revenue Act of 1936 (tax on undivided corporate profits) was aimed. It took away part of the brokerage house urge for incorporation for tax avoidance. Now that the heavy tax on ploughed-in earnings has been cut to only 4 per cent in the Revenue Act of 1938, this urge has come back.

But it is not the chief tax urge. Counsel figure out that even now, with the various cross-fires of the present federal tax laws, there is little saving in incorporation merely because of the difference between the rate on corporate and on personal incomes. The real urge is due to the unevenness of brokerage-house earnings. The Pecora committee found out, for instance, that leading houses showed the following net incomes, in millions of dollars:

	1928	1929	1931	1932
Bache	$4.4	$2.7	*$0.7	*$0.9
Hornblower	7.0	4.6	*1.6	*1.3
Goldman, Sachs	6.7	7.9	*2.2	*0.5
Lehman	12.5	12.4	*1.5	*2.9
Pierce	4.6	4.4	*2.2	*1.9

*Deficit.

No Loss Adjustment

The trouble is that heavy personal taxes have to be paid in good times but there is no adjustment for losses. The plight is the same as that of brief winners like Margaret Mitchell or Joe Lewis, or the successful angels of Broadway shows. A senior partner of a large house here who recently passed on once said it took him four years earnings of $125,000 each to make up a one year loss of the same amount. Incorporation would considerably modify this inequity.

When Richard Whitney failed this spring a further reason was found for incorporation—the fact that partners of a brokerage house cannot be bonded, but could be as officers of a corporation.

The special committee on the subject headed by Philip W. Russell of Fenner & Beane has gone into all the objections, attempted to meet them, and explained them in yesterday's report to the Governing Committee.

First objection is that the exchange cannot control incorporated houses as it controls partnerships. This is to be cured by requiring that all common stock be held in escrow with the exchange; that it cannot be transferred without exchange approval of the buyer; that stockholders cannot number more than 35; that at least 55 per cent of equity must be held by common stockholders; and that all stockholders, common, special, or preferred, must be "allied members" (to be explained presently) of the exchange.

Second objection is that the public, i. e., customers, would receive less protection, since incorporation means limited liability. Answer is first that unlimited liability of partners has never been the protecton supposed. Honest partners throw in their all before failure; dishonest ones hide their personal assets anyway. The protection has been as imaginary as that of double liability on bank stock, now largely gone since the Banking Acts of 1933 and 1935.

Choice of Members

Allied memberships. In recent years the choice of who among brokerage-house partners shall be the exchange members has suffered a sea change. The biggest and most responsible partners used to be the exchange members. Now the rules of the exchange have so circumscribed floor conduct that many houses have delegated their floor-membership to what is ungraciously dubbed "glorified clerks."

This is not meant to disparage, but floor partners tend nowadays to hold much less responsible positions in the firms they represent. Often their share in the partnership is trifling and their claims on liquidation nil except the exchange seat they hold. Specialized in their function, they know little or nothing of the actual bookkeeping of the house they represent. Mygart, Whitney's floor member, had around 1 per cent interest in the firm and didn't know anything about Whitney's abuse of the books, being taken for both his own and his wife's savings in the subsequent liquidation.

This year the exchange has had three troublesome cases in this connection. The trouble is the exchange can punish only its members. In the case of Thomas & Griffith, the exchange had to punish T. Gaillard Thomas, 2d, for misconduct of the firm, because he was the floor partner, though the exchange specifically stated that he was not only innocent personally of the misconduct but could not reasonably be expected to know of it. (Incidentally the story is that Mr. Whitney, still undiscovered, passing the just-punished Mr. Thomas in the exchange premises, cut him cold.)

Then the exchange had to punish the floor partner of Redmond & Co. for conduct of an office-partner. Lastly it had to punish Mr. Hiltz, of Prentiss & Brady, for the misconduct of Sargent Prentiss, though Mr. Hiltz was one of the principal victims; and another floor member of the firm had to be punished though only three months a partner and not even aware of where the firm's books were kept.

Assume Responsibility?

In the recent reorganization of the exchange, in which commission houses were the chief beneficiaries, their office partners, though not actually members of the exchange, were admitted to its Board of Governors and leading committees. Now comes the logical corellary—with authority goes responsibility.

The exchange wants to reach out and exercise disciplinary powers over these office partners, as it could not do in the above three cases. (It could do it in the Whitney case only because Mr. Whitney was a member of the exchange.) Hence, the new category of "allied members."

The name "allied" was picked out of the air, in preference to the more logical "associated members" because the curb and many other exchanges have "associated memberships" with an entirely different meaning, involving split commissions and reduced fees. An "allied member" is nothing more than a "member-partner" or partner of a stock exchange firm who himself is not a member of the Exchange. In one sense the change is only nominal. But every member-partner (if the membership approve the proposal) will this autumn have to become an "allied member" (as will also every stockholder of an incorporated member-firm if the permissive-incorporation plan goes through). And when he becomes an "allied member" he will have subjected himself to exchange discipline. The Exchange can then punish him for violation of exchange rules, fine him, suspend him, or force him to get out of the partnership.

Outside of this he will come into none of the duties or privileges of full members. He won't have to pay the annual dues of $800 to $1,000. He won't be permitted on the floor. He won't have a nominal legal share in the exchange's property (real estate, facilities, and cash). He won't have a right in the Gratuity Fund. He will be just what he is today, but, ah never before, within the reach of the exchange's disciplinary arm. The proposal fits logically into the whole pattern of change in the exchange from a club to a public institution.

Pact on Philippine Imports Of Japanese Textiles Modified

WASHINGTON (AP)—Imports of Japanese cotton piece goods into the Philippines will be limited to 45,000,000 square meters during the year beginning Aug. 1, 1938.

A Japanese-American agreement to this effect has been announced by the State Department. The pact continues, for one year, a 45,000,000-meter limitation now in effect, but contains a modification intended to spread the imports more evenly throughout the year. Previously the Philippines had experienced difficulties because of congestion in certain periods.

The modification divides the imports into quarterly totals of 11,250,000 square meters. If the shipments vary from that figure, the difference may be subtracted from or added to the succeeding quarter or quarters.

However, the excess of imports in a quarter cannot exceed 2,250,000 square meters, which is 20 per cent of the normal quota.

The agreement was made between the State Department and the Japanese Embassy here. It is enforced by the Association of Japanese Exporters of cotton piece goods into the Philippine Islands. The original compact was reached in 1935.

U. S. Steel Subsidiaries Get $1,000,000 Order

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation announced the receipt of orders for a Delaware aqueduct project amounting to 21,000 tons of steel costing about $1,000,000.

The 16,750 tons of structural steel and 4,250 tons of reinforcing bars will be produced by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and the American Bridge Company, most of it in the Pittsburgh district.

Reflecting the gradual upward swing in production during the past month, the steel corporation has already placed some of its large mines near Uniontown on a four-day week, the highest this year. All the output of these mines go to the corporation's subsidiaries.

Wallace Refutes Reports Farmers Are Back to 1932

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—To refute statements that American agriculture is "back to '32," Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has produced statistics showing that farmers' income will be almost twice as large this year as it was in 1932.

On the basis of December futures quotations he estimated farm income for 1938 at $7,500,000,000, compared with $4,323,000,000 in 1932. The 1938 figure includes Federal soil conservation payments.

Not Back to 1932

"The situation," Mr. Wallace told newspaper reporters, "is not back to '32 in any sense."

Farmers will get $490,000,000 for their wheat crop this year, compared with $179,000,000 in 1932, the Secretary estimated. Approximately $60,000,000 of this year's income will be in the form of soil conservation payments.

Cotton, he said, will bring growers $876,000,000 this year, compared with $460,000,000 in 1932 and tobacco will be worth $289,000,000 compared with $115,000,000 in 1932.

Though the 1932 farm depression has not yet been repeated, Mr. Wallace warned that it may be if there is a series of good crop years and bad business years. Reading from a speech he made to the American Farm Bureau Federation in December, 1935, and from testimony before a Senate committee in May, 1937, he pointed out that he had foreseen the recurrence of a crop surplus, but it has been delayed by the intervention of the droughts of 1934 and 1936.

Criticizes Congress

The present surplus he attributed to the delay of Congress in passing crop control legislation to supplant the machinery which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional in 1935. The new farm act became effective after two thirds of the present wheat crop had been planted. A reduction in plantings from 80,000,000 acres to 55,000,000 has been ordered for the coming year.

Estimating the drop in farm income from July, 1937 to July, 1938 at about 13 per cent, the Secretary said this was about equal to the drop in non-agricultural income during the same period. Labor pay rolls, on the other hand, he said, had dropped 33 per cent during the year, making the farmer better off than the wage-earner.

Mr. Wallace said that comparisons of the present situation with that of 1932 had begun to appear in the newspaper, chiefly in the East. Such stories, he held, indicate that "hatred has overcome the desire for gain" on the part of these publications. He expressed amazement that any newspaper dependent for support on advertising that is aimed to sell business products to the farmer, would print such stories.

Election Years

In election years, he surmised, "certain things bubble in a peculiar manner and certain news rises to the top."

The Secretary expressed confidence that the fundamental structure of the present farm program is sound, but indicated a willingness to make changes, should the impact of political forces make it advisable. He referred specifically to the wheat export subsidy plan which he expects to announce before the end of the week. Declaring that the future always brings new eventualities, he expressed the desire to keep the AAA program "flexible enough to meet them."

Domestic Lead Shipments Exceed Production in July

NEW YORK, (AP)—Domestic shipments of refined lead during July substantially exceeded production for the month and reduction in month-end stock on hand, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported. Statistics follow:

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	July 1938	June 1938	July 1937
Production	31,448	35,028	45,496
Stocks at end	154,231	163,346	111,103
Domestic shipments	40,601	35,343	47,727

Protests

Keystone

Henry A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture

Canadian Railways' Earnings Prospects Generally Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Recent survey of rail traffic conditions has indicated that the 1938-39 excess wheat movement, now placed at 160,000,000 bushels over the 1937-38 crop year, is due shortly to restore both Canadian systems to more normal earnings positions. From wheat alone the gross revenues are currently expected to exceed profits from the same source in preceding traffic period by about $45,000,000.

Estimates are based wholly on the expected increase in wheat shipments over those of 1937-38. They include direct revenues from wheat and indirect revenues from other commodities. Officially, direct traffic receipts are placed at about $20,000,000. Resulting also from the always potent Canadian factor of prairie purchasing power, railway economists anticipate out of the 324,000,000-bushel yield, compared with 164,000,000 bushels in 1937, a further indirect revenue, both freight and passenger, totaling approximately $25,000,000.

In direct gross revenue Canadian Pacific is expected to be benefited to a greater extent than Canadian National. Normally, about 55 per cent of wheat traffic is taken by the C. P. R. and expectations this year are borne out by the condition of continuous traffic areas. This would give a total gross of $10,500,000, of which about $6,800,000, or 65 per cent, would be realized within the current fiscal year.

While some traffic experts believe the higher direct percentage of gross is sufficient to justify a 50-50 estimate on indirect revenue, more conservative officials do not expect the Canadian Pacific to fare as well on a mileage basis. On figures submitted to the Senate committee on railways, however, it is expected that about $6,000,000 of the indirect revenue estimated would be applicable to the current year, giving a total additional gross of approximately $13,000,000 before Dec. 31, next.

Canadian Domestic Exports Show Drop

OTTAWA (CP) -Canada's exports of domestic products in July had a total value of $66,915,722 compared with $99,157,775 in July, 1937, the Department of National Revenue announced. Decreases were recorded in the exports of all the principal commodities from July last year.

Foreign products exported in July had a value of $11,804,077 against $984,621 a year ago.

For the first four months of the present fiscal year total exports of Canadian products were $252,595,917 against $382,117,093 in the corresponding period a year ago. Exports of foreign products in the four months totaled $33,476,098 against $5,834,039.

Seasonal Decline In U. S. Foreign Trade for July

WASHINGTON (AP) — American foreign trade declined by a small seasonal amount in July, the Commerce Department said.

July merchandise exports totaled $227,780,000, compared with $232,686,000 in June and $268,184,000 in July, 1937. Merchandise imports amounted to $140,836,000 in July compared with $145,898,000 in June and $265,214,000 in July, 1937.

The first seven months of the year the nation's merchandise exports aggregating $1,818,368,000, exceeded imports by $716,522,000. In the similar period last year imports exceeded exports by $143,890,000.

Continued gains in exports of grain, the department said, helped sustain exports last month. Shipments of crude food stuffs, principally grain, totalled $24,556,000 in July, compared with $20,988,000 in June and $5,925,000 in July, 1937.

Food Exports

Exports of manufactured food stuffs also increased, particularly meats, lard, fish, flour and dried and canned fruit.

In the crude materials class, decline in coal and timber shipments offset an increase in cotton exports. Among manufactured products, shipments of steel products, machinery, aircraft and automobiles were smaller than last year.

Officials said that although the dollar value of July exports was smaller than a year ago, prices were lower this year and the actual volume of shipments was about the same.

Reflecting preparations of industry for increased production this fall, imports of crude materials, particularly rubber, hides, raw wool, fur, and raw silk, were somewhat larger in July. Smaller purchases of foreign sugar, grain, meat, feeds, vegetable oils and alcoholic beverages were reported, however.

The report showed July exports of 10,844,000 bushels of wheat, compared with 2,145,000 in the same month last year. Corn shipments totaled 15,631,000 bushels against only 13,000 last year and raw cotton exports were 115,883,000 pounds against 79,915,000 in July, 1937. Shipments of meat products increased to 14,626,000 pounds from 10,002,000 last year.

Little Grain Imported

Practically no wheat or corn was imported in July, contrasting with imports in July last year of 15,735,000 bushels of corn and over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. Meat imports declined from 21,222,000 pounds in July 1937 to 13,779,000 pounds last month.

July imports of $63,880,000 worth of gold brought the seven months total of metal purchases to $411,854,000, compared with $175,624,000 in July, 1937 and $1,294,951,000 in the first seven months of last year.

Silver imports were $18,326,000 in July and $129,858,000 in the first seven months of the year compared with $4,476,000 in July, 1937, and $39,001,000 in the first seven months of last year.

Gold exports in July were only $206,000 and silver exports $214,000.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Ainsworth	9¼	8½	9¼
200	Air Assoc (1¼)	9⅛	10	10
100	Air Devices	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	57¾	57¾	57¾
250	Ala Pow $6 pf	116⅜	114½	116⅜
250	Alum Co Am	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	Alum Ind	126½	125½	126½
400	Alum Ltd	½	⅛	½
100	Am Capital B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Am Centrifugal	26¼	26¼	26¼
25	Am Cit P&La (1½)h	2	2	2
200	Am Cit P&LB	23½	22¾	23½
700	Am Cyan B (.60)	1½	1½	1½
100	Am & Fgn P war	2¾	2½	2½
1600	Am Gas & El (1.40)	27¾	27½	27½
100	Am Gen	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Am Gen	18½	18½	18½
100	Am Laun Mch (.80)	¾	¾	¾
100	Am Maracaibo	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	Am Republics (.10e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Am Superpow	3½	3½	3½
800	Am Wupp (.15e)	102	102	102
200	Ang-Wupp pf (.15e)	3	3	3
30	Appal El P pf (7)	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Ark Nat Gas	3¼	3⅛	3
400	Ark Nat Gas A	8	8	8
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	4½	4½	4½
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	11	11	11
200	Asso G / El	4	3⅞	4
100	Asso G&E A	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Atl Cst Fish	15¼	15	15¼
200	Atlas Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Atlas Ply	½	½	½
2700	Austin Silver M	1¾	1¾	2
900	Automat Prod	2½	2	2
4400	Aviation & Tran	35	35	35¼
10	Axton-Fis A	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
100	Babcock & Wil	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Baldwin Loco war	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Baldwin Rub	1	1	1
200	Bardst'n Dis	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Barium Stk Stl	8	8	8
400	Bath Iron Wks	165	165	165
200	Bell Tel Can (8)	6½	6⅜	6½
400	Bellanca Aire	16½	15¾	16½
100	Bens & Hedges	¾	¾	¾
100	Berk & Gay Furn	11⅜	11	11
100	Bliss (E W)	11	11	11
100	Blumenthal (8)	4½	4¼	4¼
200	Bourjois	14	14	14
50	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	4½	4½	4½
100	Breeze Corp	5½	5½	5½
400	Brewst Aero (.20e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
300	Bridgpt Mach	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Brill A	5¾	5½	5½
1000	Brown Rubber	15	15	15
100	Bruce, E L	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	20½	20½	20½
350	Buf N&EP 1 pf (5)	101½	101½	101½
300	Bunk Hill & S	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Cab El Prod vtc	2	2	2
25	Can Car&F pf (1¾)	29	29	29
100	Can Marconi	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Carib Syn	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Carnegie Met	23¾	23	23¾
700	Carrier Corp	21½	21½	20
100	Casco Prod (1½)e	20	20	20
25	Celluloid pf	55½	54¾	55½
100	Celluloid 1 pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Celluloid 2 pf	5½	5½	5½
100	Cen & SW Ut	5½	5½	5½
75	Cen St El 6% pf	4	4	4
500	Centrif Pipe (.40)	6½	6½	7
100	Charis (½)e	7	7	7
100	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	71½	71½	71½
1000	Chief Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Cities Service	8¼	8⅛	8¼
100	Cities Svc pf	39½	39½	39½
100	City Auto Stpg	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Claude Neon Lts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Colon Develop	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
600	Colum G&E	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Com & So war	⅞	⅞	⅞
1900	Cons Coppermin	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Cons Mng & S (1e)	58⅝	58¾	58⅝
200	Cont Roll Stpg	4	4	4
100	Cont Rol Stks	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Cons Royalty (.20)	73½	73½	73½
200	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
25	Cont G&E pf	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Cont Roll & Stl	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Cooper-Bess	1½	1½	1½
100	Cosden Petro	22¼	22¼	22¼
500	Creole Pet (.15)e	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Crocker-Wh El M	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Croft Brewing	3	3	3
100	Crown C Pet	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Crown Drug	1	1	1
100	Crystal Oil Ref	108½	108½	108½
10	Cuneo Press	35	34½	35
150	Cuneo Press (2)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Dayton Rub	14	14	14
25	Diamond Shoe (1)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Dubilier Cond	5¾	5¼	5¾
1200	Duro-Test (.10e)	11¼	10⅞	11¼
1300	Eagle Pich Ld	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	East Gas & F	14½	14½	14½
100	East Gas & F 6pf	33½	33½	33½
25	East G&F pr pf (4½)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Easy Wash MB	8	7⅝	8
3100	Ely Bond & Sh	56¾	56	56¾
300	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	49¾	49½	49¾
200	El B&Sh $5 pf (5)	4	4	4
100	El P&L war	2	2	2
200	Elect Shares	12	11	12
900	Electrographic (1)	49½	48¾	49½
50	Emp Dis El pf	48¾	48¾	48¾
50	Emp GP 7% pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Emsco DEq (.55e)	11	11	11
900	Equity Corp	11¾	11¾	11¾
900	Esquire-Coro (1.20a)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Fairchild Av (.15e)	13	13	13
100	Fiat Rcts(.412g)	8½	8¼	8¼
2000	Fisk Rub	49¾	49	49¾
150	Fla P&L $7 pf (13¼k)	21	20⅜	21
500	Ford M Can A (1)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Froedt G pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
100	Froedt G pf (1.20)	18	15¼	18
100	Fuller (C A)	20	20	20
50	Fuller $3 cv	37	37	37
25	Fuller 4% pf (4)	14¼	13⅞	14¼
200	Gen Firepfg(.35e)	4	4	4
100	Gen Invest	88	88	88
10	Gen T&R pf A (6)	6½	6½	6½
500	Glen Alden Coal(¼e)	6¾	6½	6¾
700	Grand Nat Films	1	1	1
700	Grays Tel P S	9½	9½	9½
1500	Grumman A E (¼e)	43⅝	43	43⅝
1100	Gulf Oil (¼)e	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
300	Hartford Ray vtc	1	1	1
300	Harvard Brew	6½	6½	6½
100	Hearn D Strs	26½	26½	26½
50	Hearn D St pf (3)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
600	Hecla Min (.15e)	11½	11	11
200	Hewitt Rub (.60)	10	10	10
20	Hoe (R) & Co A	100	100	100
20	Horn&H55/6 pf (5)	68⅝	68	68
200	Humble Oil (1⅔e)	¾	¾	¾
100	Hurley's Del	3½	3	3
100	Ill Iowa Pow	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
591	Ill Iowa Pw pf	12	12	12
100	Ill Zinc	11	11	11
25	Indep Finan pf	64½	64½	64½
50	Ind Co N Am (2a)	19½	19½	19½
100	Int Hyd-Ed pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	IntPap&Pow war	26	26	26
100	Internat Pet (1½)a	11	10⅞	11
100	Inter Radio (.25e)	11½	11½	11½
100	InterRRaz B	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	InterstsHomeEq (.44)	3	3	3
900	Invest Roy (.06)	17	17	17
100	Iron Fire vtc (1.20)	12½	12½	12½
900	Irv Air Ch (.7)	5¾	5	5¼
1700	Jacobs (F L)	2	1¾	1¾
600	Jeannette Gla	82	82	82
10	Jer CP&L 7 pf	32¾	31½	32¾
200	Jon&Lau Stl	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Kennedy's	43	43	43
10	Kin C Ltz pf(8)	53	52½	53
600	Lake Sh M	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Lehigh C&N	23	22¾	23
200	Leonard Oil Dev	16	15¾	16
500	Lion Oil (1e)	14¾	14⅜	14½
85000	Locke Stl Ch (1e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Lockheed Aire	26½	26½	26½
100	Long Is Ltg	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	Long Is L pf B	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Loudon Pack	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Louis L&E (.40)	36¼	36	36
100	Lynch Corp (1.10e)	13¾	13½	13¾
400	Majestic Radio T	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25000	Master Elec (.65e)	18½	18½	18½
300	McWill Dredg	123½	123	123½
12500	Mead John (3a)	16	16	16
100	Mercant Strs (1e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Merritt-Ch&S	3	3	3
100	Michigan G&O	8½	8½	8½
100	Mich Stl Tube	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Michigan Sug	38	37¼	38
100	Minn Min&M (.20e)	43	43¼	43¼
200	Molybdenum	20	20	20
200	Mon M Tool	2½	2½	2½
500	Monogram Pict	156¾	156¾	156¾
30	Mont Ward A (7)	½	½	½
100	Moore (Ti Dis	6¾	6¾	6¾
1000	Mount City Coo	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Mount Prod (.60)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Nat Auto Fib	¾	¾	¾
100	Nat Bellas Hess	12¾	12½	12¾
200	Nat Fuel G (1)	63	62¾	63
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	7½	7¼	7¾
400	Nat Pub Mch	13½	13½	13½
1200	Nat Sup Ref	105¾	105¾	105¾
100	Nat Tunn&T(4½)e	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	New Idea inc	64¼	64	64¼
800	N J Zinc(½)e	75	75	75
200	Newmont Min (1½)e	7½	7½	80¾
100	Niag Hud Pow	80¾	80¾	⅞
75	Niag Hud 1 pf	⅞	⅞	41
500	Niag Hud A war	41	41	13⅝
100	Niag Sh Md B	41	40¾	41
300	Niles-Bem-P (1½e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Noma Elec	41¼	41¼	41¼
50	Nor Am L&P pf	71	70¾	70¾
600	Nor Ind PS 6%pf (6)	71	70¾	70¾
100	Nor Sts Pw 6	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Okla Nat Gas	30½	30½	30½
200	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	27¾	27¾	27¾
150	Pac G&E 5½ pf (1⅜)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Pan-Am Air (¾e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Pantepec Oil	16	16	16
1100	Prkersbrg R&R(1.60)	2	2	2
1100	Pennroad (¼g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Pa-Cent Airl	84	84	84
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	88¼	88¼	88½
25	Pa Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	77	77	77
25	Pepperell	4	3¾	4
1100	Phoenix Sec	20	19¾	19¾
200	Pierce Governor (.60)	3½	3¾	3¾
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Pitney-Bowes	40	40	40
25	Pitts Bess & L E	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Pitts Forg	7½	7½	7½
100	Pitts Metallu	102	102	102
200	Pitts Pl Gl	8	8	8
100	Plough inc (.55e)	15	15	15
200	Potrero Sugar	5	5	5
200	Powdrell & Alex	2¾	2¾	2¾
600	Premier Gld (.13)	8¼	8	8¼
400	Prosperity Co B	42¼	42¼	42¼
50	Pug2Sta P&L $5 pf	19	18¾	19¾
100	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	93¾	93	93¾
10	Raym Conc (1)	5	5	5
200	Red Bank Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Reiter-Foster	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Reyburn Inc (.30e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Richmond Rad	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Rio Grande Val G vtc	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Root Pet	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Rustless I&S	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Ryan Cons Pet	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Ry Regis Pap	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Sample Dist	2¾	2¾	2¾

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Scovill Mfg	23	23	23
25	Scran-SBW pf	23½	23½	23½
100	Selberling Rub	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Seversky Airc	2¼	2½	2½
400	Shattuck-Denn	7⅛	7½	7⅝
100	Shaw W&P (.80a)	21	21	21
20	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
700	So C Ed B pf (1½)3	28⅞	28¼	28⅝
550	Sherwin-Wms (2e)	105¼	104	105
100	Simmons Har & Pt	2½	2⅜	2½
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	247	24E	24E
1200	Soss Mfg	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
100	So C Ed C pf (1¾)	26½	28½	26½
100	South Pipe L (.30e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Sou Union Gas	2¼	2¼	2¼
30	Southland Roy (.30e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	St Oil Ky (1)	18½	18½	18½
300	St Oil Neb	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
100	St Oil Ohio (1)	21½	21½	21½
100	St Pow&Lt	1	1	1
500	Stand Prod	9½	9½	9½
100	Stand Stl Sprg	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Starrett Corp vtc	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Steri Alum Prod	7⅞	7½	7¾
100	Sterling Inc (.20a)	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Stetson (JB)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1400	Sunray Oil (.05e)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
200	Tagart	6	5½	6
100	Tastyeast A	11½	11½	11½
100	Tilo Roof (1)	55½	53½	53½
75	Todd Shipyds (2e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Trans-Lux	6½	6¼	6¼
600	Transwest Oil	12	11¾	12
100	Tubize Chat	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Unexcelled Mfg	10	9¾	9¾
200	United Aire war	⅛	11	11
100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	4	3⅞	3⅞
1000	Unit Gas	97¼	97¼	97¼
100	Unit Gas pf (7)	¾	¾	¾
100	Unit Gas war	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Unit Lt & Pow A	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Unit Lt & Pow B	22¾	22¾	22¾
200	Unit Lt & Pr pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Unit Shipyds A	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Unit Shipyds B	79¾	79¾	79¾
100	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	42	42	42
10	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	5¾	5¾	5½
500	Unit Specialts	6½	6½	6½
100	U S Foil B	61½	61½	61½
50	U S Play Cd (2½)k)	6	6	6
100	U S Radiator	¼	¼	¼
100	U S Stores	2½	2½	2½
200	Unit Wall Paer (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Univ Corp vtc	¼	¼	¼
600	Util Power & Lt	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Util & Ind pf	45	45	45
75	Util Equit pr	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Valspar Corp	1	1	1
200	Venezuel Pet	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Wayne Knit M	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Wentworth Mfg (.10e)	80¼	80¼	80¼
10	West Tex Ut $6 pf(6)	80¼	80¼	80¼
100	West Va C & C	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Wilson-Jones (1¼e)	9¼	9¼	9½
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Wright Harg (.40a)	8	8	8

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
3	Ala Pow 5s '46	100⅞	100	100
9	Ala Pow 5s '51	91¾	91	91
5	Ala Pow 4½s '67	82	81⅞	82
1	Am G&E 's 2028	109½	109½	109½
21	Am P&L 6s 2016	86¾	86¼	86¾
1	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
15	Ark P&L 5s '56	98⅞	98¾	98¾
7	As Elec 4½s '53	43½	43	43½
1	As G&E 5½s '38 IC	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	As G&E 5s '50	31¾	31¾	31¾
4	As G&E 5s '68	29¾	29¾	29¾
10	As G&E 4½s '49 C	27⅞	27½	27½
1	As T&T 5½s '55 A	76	76	76
4	As T&T El 3¼s '64	101	101	101
6	Baldw L 6s 50	83½	83	83
6	Bell T Can 5s '55a	112½	112¼	112¼
1	Bell T Can 5s '60c	121¾	121¾	121¾
1	Caro P&L 5s '56	95¼	95¼	95¼
2	CenIllPS 5s '56g	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6	Cen IllPS 5s '68g	103	102⅞	102⅞
28	Cen IllPS 4½s '67f	99	98¾	99
27	Cen P&L 5s '56	94¾	94⅜	94⅜
27	Cen Pow 5s '57d	94	82½	93
13	Cen St El 5½s '54	34¼	33¾	33¾
7	Cen St El 5s '48	53	34¼	34¼
1	Cent NY P&L 5½s '53	97	52¾	53
7	Chi & Ill Mid 4½s '56	48¼	96½	96½
1	Chi Ry cod 5s '27	65	47½	48¼
5	Cities Serv 5s '50	65⅝	65	65
4	Cities Serv 5s '58	101¼	64⅞	65¼
40	Cities Serv 5s '50	63½	101¼	101¼
5	Cl S Gas 5½s '42	63⅜	63½	63½
6	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	128¾	63	63½
70	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	100½	128¾	128¾
3	Com P S 5s '60 A	61	100½	100½
2	Conn L & P 7s '51 A	80	60¼	60¼
2	Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71	101¼	80	80
2	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	98¼	101¼	101¼
25	Cont G & E 5s '58 A	105⅛	98¼	98¼
3	Crucible St 5s '40	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
3	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	4	3¾	4
2	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	74½	73½	73½
2	Det Int Sr 6½s '52	109¾	109½	109¾
23	East G&F 4s '56 A	73½	73¼	73½
3	Edison El Illum3½s65	96	96	96
3	Elec P&L 5s 2030	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Empire Dis E 5s '52	92½	92½	92½
17	Emp O & R 5½s '42	78⅛	78¼	78½
17	Fla P&L 5s '54	86¼	104⅝	104⅝
5	Fla Pow 4s '66 C	78⅛	78¼	78½
11	Gatin P 5s '56	83	82¾	83
3	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	41	44	44
8	Gen W Wk 5s '43A	92¾	92½	92¾
9	Geo Pow 5s '67	72	71	72
10	Glen Alden Coal 4s '65	103	103	103
1	Kanawha Wat 5s '77A	97¾	97½	97½
3	Hall Pr 6s '47A st	104	104	104
18	Hous Gulf G 6s '43	107½	107½	107½
2	Hous Lig&P 3½s '66	63	63	63
2	Hygrade Fd 6s '49A	93¾	82	93¾
9	Ill Pow&L 5s '56 C	82	82	82
2	Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	100	99¾	99¾
9	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	96½	96¼	96¼
2	Ill Pow&L 5½s '54 B	95½	95¼	95¼
4	Ind El 6s '47	84½	84½	84½
7	Ind E Ss 5s '51 C	51	51	51
1	Ind Svc 5s '50	50½	50½	50½
1	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	50	50	50
1	Int P Sec 7s '52 F	35¾	35	35¾
2	Inters Pow 6s '52	54½	54	54
2	Inters Pow 5s '57	96¾	96¼	96¾
5	Inters P Svc 5s '56D	73	72¼	72¼
1	Inters P Svc 4½s '53	107½	107½	107½
1	Ia P&L 4½s'58 A	41	41	41
6	It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	104¾	104½	104¾
17	Jer Cen P&L 4½s'61 C	101¼	101¼	101¼
10	Kan El Pow 3½s'66	115	115	115
1	Kan G&E 6s 2022 A	101	101	101
1	Kan Pow 5s '47 A	98	98	98
1	Ky Util 6s '48 D	83	82¼	83
2	Ky Util 5s'69 I	83¾	83½	83¾
1	Ky Util 5s'61 H	99	99	99
14	Lake Sup D P 3½s'66 A	100	99½	99½
6	Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	105	104¾	104¾
6	Lou P&L 5½ '57	90¾	90½	90½
1	Memph P&L 5s'48	108	108	108
1	Metro Ed 4s '65 G	98¼	98¼	98¼
3	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	95¼	94¾	95¼
20	Minn P&L 4½s '78	102½	102	102¼
8	Minn P&L 5s '55	84½	84½	84½
1	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	79½	79½	79½
1	Miss Pow 5s '55	73½	73½	73½
1	Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	70¾	80½	80½
7	Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	81½	80¾	81½
3	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	57	57	57
6	N Eng Gas&Es2s'47	90	90	90
5	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	88	88¼	88
2	N Eng Pow 5s '48	82½	82½	82½
10	N Orl P S 6s '49 A	93	93	93
5	N Orl P S 5s '42 st	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	NY&West Lt 4s 2004	107¾	107½	107½
4	NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	95	95	95
2	NY St E&G 4½s'80	88¼	87½	87½
10	Nor Am L&P 5½s'52	109	109	109
4	Nor Ind G&E 6s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Nor Ind Pb 5s '66C	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Nor Ind PS 4½s '70E	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Nor West El 6s '45 st	95¾	95¼	95¼
1	Nor West P S 5s '57	107½	107½	107½
6	Ogden Gas 5s '45	104	103¾	103¾
4	Ohio Pow 4½s'56D	78½	78½	78½
1	Okla P&W Wat 5s'48	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Pac Coast Pow5s'40	115½	115½	115½
8	Pac G&E 6s'41B	77	76½	77
8	Pac P&L 5s '55	89¾	89¾	89¾
8	Pen Cen P/L 4½s'77	92	92	92
1	Pen El 4s'71F	60½	108¾	108¾
3	Pen W&P 4½s'68B	94	94	94
3	Peo Gas L&C 4s'81B	96¼	96	96
10	Peo Gas2L&C 4s'61D	112¾	112½	112½
4	Phila El P 5½s'72	90	89	90
5	Pitts Stl 4s '43	66½	66½	66½
1	Port G&C 5s '40	110	11-32	110-11-32
2	P S N Ill 5s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	P S N Ill 4½s'60 I	78½	78	78½
15	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	74	74	74
7	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50 C	72	71½	72
11	Pug S P&L 4½s'50 D	109	109	109
7	Safe Har W 4½s'79	88	88	88
1	Scullin Stl 3s '51	104	104	104
1	Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	104¾	104	104¾
6	Shaw W&P 4½s '70 D	92	91	92
7	SEP&L 6s 2025 A	105½	105	105
6	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
11	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	104⅝	104¾	104¾
2	So Cnty G Cal 4½s'68	99	99	99
1	So West A Tel 5s '61 A	85	85	85
2	So'wes P&L 6s 2022 A	51¾	51¾	51¾
1	Stand G&E 6s '48 st	51	51	51
4	Stand GE 6s '48 cv	51¾	51¾	51¾
8	Stand G&E 6s '51	50	50	50
3	Stand P&L 6s '57	35	35	35
5	Starrett Corp 5s '50	87	86½	86½
13	Tenn Pub S 5s '56	100	99½	99½
203	Tenn Pub S 5s '70 D	99½	95

Wallace Leaning To Wheat Subsidy To Boost Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

the Wallace scheme are these: Where will it leave the Hull reciprocal trade program for lowering nationalistic trade barriers? Who will foot the bill? How will other nations react to the influx of American wheat?

Frankly, State Department officials are upset about the export subsidy scheme. It is entirely at odds with the slow but steady work the Department has been doing for the last five years to lower international trade barriers through reciprocal agreements. But Secretary Hull also appreciates the dilemma the Secretary of Agriculture is in and has come around to the point where Mr. Wallace can now say that a basis for "complete harmony" with the State Department has been arrived at.

For one thing, there is indication that there is a shortage of wheat in certain European countries this year, especially Italy and Spain. Other nations are believed to be buying wheat for war preparedness purposes. If the European countries need wheat, they are not apt to enact retaliatory tariffs or impose quotas on American wheat.

Moreover, Mr. Wallace refers to the wheat export plan as "temporary," to meet an "emergency." He does not intend it to be extended to other crops, and he would not send abroad in one year more than this Nation's average share of the world wheat market in the past.

Canada has already initiated a similar subsidy assuring its farmers of a return of 65 cents a bushel on the farm.

Working With Canada

Mr. Wallace is hopeful the United States can work with Canada to say how much wheat shall be put on the market and when—in other words, to regulate the world wheat price. Canada is not likely to take kindly to the American plan at first, but in the end, it will probably seem better to Canadian officials to have the United States working with them than against them in dumping wheat on the market.

No one knows yet just how much the export subsidy plan will cost, because there is no way to tell just how much wheat other nations will buy. Under the present AAA law, the Secretary is empowered to use 30 per cent of the Treasury's customs receipts annually to remove surplus crops from the market. The money is at hand and farm groups are insisting that it be used.

Though Mr. Wallace refers to the export scheme as the "new wheat policy" instead of using the malodorous term "dumping," he admits there is little distinction. Asked at a press conference yesterday to explain the difference between an export subsidy and dumping, he grinned at the reporter and confessed, "I'm as simple-minded about that as you are."

Fact-Finder Slated For Wage-Hour Post

WASHINGTON (AP)—Beatrice McConnell went to work summers while a college student to get a practical idea of labor problems.

For $12 a week, she watched machines in a hosiery factory. Later she worked in a Milwaukee candy factory and in a clothing plant.

Today, her urge for fact-finding is centered on child labor problems. She is slated for the key job when Miss Katharine Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, sets up a staff for regulating children's employment under the Wage-Hour Act.

Miss McConnell, as head of the Industrial Division of the Bureau, has been checking up on child labor for the last three years. She has studied occupational hazards, assisted in drafting standards for state laws, and served the states in an advisory capacity.

Miss McConnell said the last decade had seen great advances in Federal and state legislation, "and what is more important—advances in public thinking."

Red Cross Consolidates All Nursing Services

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Red Cross announced unification of all its nursing services Aug. 24 under the direction of Miss Mary Beard of New York City, Associate Director of International Health for the Rockefeller Foundation since 1924.

Norman H. Davis, Chairman, said Miss Beard would assume her duties Oct. 1. Her assistant will be Miss Virginia Dunbar of San Francisco, Assistant Director of the University of California School of Nursing.

La Follette Approves

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. said Aug. 24 he sees "nothing wrong in having the President go to the people and tell them what Senators have supported his program and what Senators have opposed it."

"After all," the Senator continued, "he's not coercing the voters when he does that."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Up to 116% profit with Bonus selling sensational 21 folder $1 Assortment Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Stationery 50 for $1 Personals, Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Special offers. Request sample box on approval and money making plan. Terry Studios, 661 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Quick profits. Sensational "Ruby" 21-Folder assortment. Sells $1—you make 50c. Novel, unique. Also Gift Wraps, Etchings, Religious, Humorous Personal Christmas Cards. Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln. Dept. 1-B Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Big profits. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Dorchia, Fitchburg, S-50 Mass.

LATEST Christmas Card idea. Show 21-card, $1 Emboss-O Assortment with sender's signature in raised gold. Profit 50c. Other lovely assortment; name-imprinted cards, 50 for $1; bring extra profits. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 451 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

General Classified

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, art, music and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. $15 week up. Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

ROBERT GRAY—Property Management, Appraiser, member Realty Board, Society Residential Appraisers, Senior Grade. 385 E. Green St., Pasadena, Calif. CO. 6947.

FOR RENT—"Stepping Stones"—FOR SALE 9 rooms, 6 bedrooms furnished; 3 lots, ocean and blvd. frontage; Laguna Beach, Calif. Address owner, 580 E Green St., Pasadena, Calif. TE 7733.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN cash quick. Sell double value Christmas Cards, 1938 Leaders, Personal Cards, Stationery, Box Assortments. Season's most complete line. Commission up to 100%. Experience unnecessary. Free Samples. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave. Dept 53-B, New York.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices: antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings, appraisals. ROSNER, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-8849.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One large room with completely equipped kitchen and sleeping porch. 2735 Ontario Rd., near Columbia. Columbia 7499.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL UPPER APARTMENT
Spacious 8 rooms, heated, large reception hall, porch, 2 baths; close to Beacon and Washington Sts. 63 University Road, Brookline. CAP. 8471.

BROOKLINE, MASS. 195 St. Paul St.—Restricted building: 8 rms., reception rm., sun parlor, 3 baths; resident janitor; owner-management. ASP. 2355.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST COURT and
LOCUST ARMS
55-59 LOCUST AVE.

5 minutes' walk to station; a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigeration, new Magic Chef ranges; elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HYDE PARK, N. Y.—Country home for children; year around; mother's care. Mrs. Ida E. Egbertson, Phone 22.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City
Tel Washington Heights 7-1378

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD
Jeffersonville, Sull. Co., N. Y.—A good place to spend the week-end or the season; good food, comfortable beds, cool house, spacious grounds; bathing and golf available; under new management; rates $16-$20.

FLORISTS

JOSEPH FELDIS & SON
181 S. Franklin (Nr. Graham Ave.)
Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 0081

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AUGUST SALE! Spectacular bargains in Furniture, Rugs and Furnishings from private estates and samples from better manufacturers; Simmons Bedding; free storage for future delivery. Lloyds Salesrooms, 239 E. 40th Street, N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Waitress and general housework; mother and daughter, sisters or two friends; country home; permanent; moderate salaries. Write Box S-41, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED operator, all branches hairdressing; good salary for right man. Box C-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, for appointment.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL, 18-35, care for child, 3, and do housework in suburban home, 11 Sheridan Road, Wellesley Hills, or Wel. 1228-M.

WOMAN for night duty assist in care of woman; nursing training unnecessary; one able to lift heavy individual required. Write full particulars to O. M. DIETZ, 303 Harrison Ave., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING and quiet home for rest and study, attention if desired. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 822 N. 5th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York. Tel. Floral Park 1463.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Cheerful house; careful attention, good board; reasonable rates. ZIMMERMAN, 25 Burling Lane. Tel. 7560.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, 80 Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7169.

QUIET, restful home, care if desired. Janet Cuby, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I. Tel. 6155.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FURNITURE, Rugs and Bedding may be purchased reasonably from New York wholesale houses. MRS. LUDWIG, 171 Fourth Ave., Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, Long Island, N. Y.—Seven-room colonial, custom-built; four bedrooms, two baths, lavatory; accommodates two cars; station ten minutes; many trains; cost $20,000; sacrifice $13,500. 36 Roxbury Road.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers, Storage, New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

PAYING GUESTS

Fulton Lodge
SOUTHBURY, CONN., Route 6 and 202
Overnight Guests
Every convenience—breakfast.

LIME ROCK, CONN.—Plan a few days at a truly delightful vacation place in the Berkshires; congenial guests; finest food. Write LIME ROCK LODGE.

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE

(Adv. Only in the Monitor)
A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates $17.50 to $20.00. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine.

M'PINGAL INN, WATERTOWN, CONN.
Modern accommodations; clean, restful; excellent food and service; 4½ acres; near Center; transportation to Christian Science church; special monthly and yearly rates. Booklet. Tel. 771. JOHN SCHERER, Prop.

SILVER BIRCHES

LAKE RONKONKOMA, L. I., N. Y.
Sleeping Porches Outdoor Dining Room
Tennis Bathing
Booklet Phone Ronk. 19

REAL ESTATE

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Real values in homes, lots, acreage, apartments, bank foreclosures, business property. J. S. BOWE, 175-54 Hillside Ave. Republic 9-9241.

SCARSDALE—On secluded plot near station attractive home with library, oil burners, six bedrooms, three baths; $160 monthly. NASH and BOGART, 26 East Parkway. Telephone 930.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MAN around 40 to book orders for us in this locality; year round job, with good commission; experience unnecessary. Inquire BURR NURSERIES, Manchester, Conn.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

RIDING instructor, with stable fine horses, equipment, will locate; school, college, club; 23 years' experience; references. P. O. DAVIES, Stanwich Rd., Greenwich, Conn. Stamford 6-2824.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NEW PRESTON, CONN.—Secluded colonial home; meals; scenic hills, lakes. Write or phone 193-12. New Milford. Belle Beardsley, r.

PARKSIDE HOME—Tourists and commercial. MRS. CHAS. CHASE, 1407 State St., Watertown, N. Y. (Route 12 and 3).

Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Rooms with and without private bath; furnished and unfurnished apartments. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 66 Falmouth St.

N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, attractively furnished, private bath; for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. OR 7-7982.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EAST FALLS CHURCH, VA.—Experienced manufacturer's agent for lumber, typical, soldier; successfully civil service examined for special police, commercial agent for lumber, aeronautics, automotive, and some experience as buyer and dept. mgr. for wholesale paper house; now employed as special police at Lee Mansion, Dept. of Interior. U. S. Govt. ROBERT J. McCORMICK, P. Box 441.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CULTURED American lady desires position as companion or managing housekeeper in Christian Science home; at liberty to travel. Write Box X-59, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED teacher trained to give special attention to retarded children desires position in home; with Christian Scientists preferred; best of credentials. Box A-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Rumson; ocean bathing from rooms, tennis, golf, riding, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18-$25; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANIST, organist, vocal coach, wants position music department of good private school; specially understanding and sympathetic with adolescents; degrees from Royal Academy of Music, London, and Trinity College, London. Janet Meader, 5101 39th Ave., Sunnyside, N. Y. NEwtown 9-9462.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gowns
Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

MEIGS
Manufacturer's Closeout!
MEN'S GABARDINE SUITS
$26.25
regularly $35
MAIN FLOOR

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Demonstration and Sale!
CLUB ALUMINUM
The famous "home demonstration" waterless cooking method aluminum! Featured during this sale, a 1-quart saucepan, usually $1.98, 69c. The complete 6 pc. set on sale for $17.75.
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Old Greenwich 7-1822
Hours 9 to 11 a. m., Mon., Wed. and Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CROQUET SETS
In Portable Stands, Carrying Mallets, Wickets and Balls.
$2.50 to $8.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

MacMillen & Co.
"Say It with Flowers"
Seeds, Bulbs, Plants
Tel. 359 58 Arch Street

Come In and See Our Display of
1938 Radios
THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

W. D. WEBB
INCORPORATED
Jewelers Since 1897
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

Silent
GAS Refrigerators
★
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

Coombs
741 Main Street
JELLY DOUGHNUTS
(Filled with Grape Jelly)
35c a dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
362 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

6 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSON BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Between Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1361

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

Birch's Laundry
GOOD SERVICE
in
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
123 Colony Phone 1287

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main St. Phone 243

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

COMMUNITY STORE
Meats Groceries
Fruits Vegetables
Frosted Foods a Specialty
326 South Main Street Phone 446
WE DELIVER

NEW BRITAIN

JAMES A. SPINETTA
"Quality Food Purveyor"
PHONE 6300
427 and 429 WEST MAIN STREET

HeWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ann Allen GOWNS
24 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

Cooper's Auto Service
24 Hour Service
Distributor for
Armstrong Tires
Temple St., Corner Commerce

ANDRE & JOHN
Hair Stylists
Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 5-5159

The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 3-8107 2-1274

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

MOVING
in Padded Vans
Storage of Household Goods
Good Used Furniture for Sale
West Haven Trucking Co.
435 Congress Ave. 6-0343

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, Corner Temple

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y^e OLD^e
HARD^e WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Careful Cleaning of Oriental and Domestic Rugs
We Guarantee the Results
MONARCH LAUNDRY

Coombs
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

NEW LONDON

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
JOHN ELION
115 STATE STREET
A Fitting Place to Buy Shoes
Home of Enna Jettick $5 to $6

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CROSSWAYS at Wilton, Conn. Route 7
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
A charming old house built about 1735
Outdoor Dining. Tel. Wilton 31

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

NORGE
Better refrigeration
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
16 NORTH MAIN STREET
SO. NORWALK

O. & B. Dry Goods
A Full Line of Children's Wear for School Opening
45 Main Street, Norwalk, Conn.

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12 m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.
1 p. m.-5 p. m. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRESTONE TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES — GASOLINE
MOTOR OILS
Factory-trained men and proven tested equipment for any specialized service, motor tune up, lights, brakes, alignment and lubrication.
For Convenience Open a Charge Account
Authorized AAA Garage
Mohawk One Stop Service Inc.
MYRTLE AVE. AT EAST MAIN STREET
Stamford, Conn. Phone 3-2163

Frankel's August Fur Sale
Savings of 20-25%
Payments Arranged on Our 10-PAYMENT PLAN
Free Storage First Year
FRANKEL'S
262 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co.
120 ATLANTIC STREET

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Venetian Blinds
120 Bedford Street Tel. 4-4196

HAGAN & McDONALD
Super Service Station, Inc.
864 Main St. (U. S. Route #1) STAMFORD
Gulf Gasoline and Oil
Battery—Ignition—General Repairing
Towing—Greasing
Federal Tires Exide Batteries
ROAD SERVICE PHONE 39032

Clearance on All Summer Wearing Apparel
for the Woman and Miss
M. MOLTASCH & SON
278 MAIN ST., STAMFORD

FUEL OILS
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
Gurley Bldg. Tel. Stam. 3-2188

Outstanding Values!
AUGUST FURNITURE SALES
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street Phone 8-3141

LAST WEEKS!
AUGUST FUR SALE
20% to 40% Reduction
HIRSCH'S FUR SHOP
43 Atlantic Street Stamford

SERVICE OIL COMPANY
432 Fairfield Ave., Stamford, Conn.
DELCO OIL BURNERS
Conditionairs—Oil Furnaces
FUEL OILS
Domestic—Industrial
Telephone 4-8131—24-Hour Service

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We're showing some interesting first arrivals in
Fall Merchandise
Women's Neckwear and Vestees
Children's Wash Dresses
Men's Arrow Shirts
Pagoda Oil Silk Umbrellas
Come in and see them.

Now Is the Time to Buy
BLANKETS
Warm, Wool Coverings at
BARGAIN PRICES
The Miller & Peck Co.

20% Off
on All Furniture
(except nationally advertised articles)
'August Furniture Sale'
HOWLAND-HUGHES

The Vanderman Drug Co.
JOSEPH VANDERMAN, Ph. G.
371 East Main Street, Cor. Cherry St.
Waterbury, Conn.—Phone 3-9567
Visit Our Modern Fountain
Fro-Joy Ice Cream

Perry Cleaning
is not only worth the difference—it is a necessity—and an economy. Garments are cleaned all the way through and stay clean longer.
Phone 3-3161 for
PERRY SERVICE

May we help with suggestions for painting your home? Estimates cheerfully given

Finlay and Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS COMPANY
Sale in Progress
MYERS
ADVANCE PROMOTIONS of FUR TRIMMED and FUR COATS
More Beautiful Than Ever!
Better Values Than Ever!
Buy on Myers Convenient Budget Plan.
Coats Purchased Now Will Be Held in Myers Cold Storage FREE Until November 1st.
Myers—Coat Salons—Second Floor

It's MORE SELLING *That Makes* MORE WORK *and* RECOVERY

Purchase Prime Payrolls
You can buy the things you need now at a saving.
WHITNEY'S
Picnic Grills—$1.00 up
CHARCOAL BRIQUETS
For Clean Smokeless Picnics
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN
Foot of Colonie St. Phone 4-9111

Continental American Life Insurance Company
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
MYRTLE H. STEARNS
Special Representative
A. CLIFFORD ALTOBELLIS, Mgr.
1107 National Savings Bank Bldg.
90 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Fire Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Spring Prices—Convenient Paying Plan

Shirley Temple and Deanna Durbin
School Frocks for Girls
(authentic creations) 1.9[illegible]
Six attractive new styles for ages 3 to 6½ and 7 to 14.
Sisson Bros.-Yeldon Co., Est. 1842

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
Opening of Fall Fashions
Foot Savers, I. Miller, Florsheim
Children's Shoes for School

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

Ann M. Lewis
Harper Hair Parlor
95 State Street Dial 125026

COME IN SOON
and see the changes we have made in our second floor ready-to-wear departments for your convenience in shopping this fall.
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Hair Styles in Good Taste
Martin Lungard Hairdresser, Inc.
67 Pondfield Road Tel. 1101

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

—GRAMATAN—
Moving and Storage Co., Inc.
*Moving ** Storage ** Packing*
100 Pondfield Rd. Bronxville 1456

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers

Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now Open!
College Corner
Truly Smart Fashions at Lower Prices
Hens & Kelly Co.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

MELDRUM BROS. SERVICE STATIONS
Batteries and Recharging SOCONY *Lubrication and Tire Service*
Recognized Products — Trained Men
Located at
9058 Delaware Ave., Cor. of Amherst
1432 Delaware Ave. north of Delavan
Riverside 9764

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

EDWARDS
Where Your Dollar Goes Farther
Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4578 Open Evenings

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
38 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5000

DIXON & ADAMS
Tires and Batteries
Gasoline—Oils—Greasing
Auto Heaters
Paints and Accessories
1152 MICHIGAN AVE. GR. 9345

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

Good New Clothes for School Opening
Clothes that are smart, practical and becoming at moderate prices. Complete outfits and accessories for girls of all ages.
Martin & Naylor Co.

ESSO
Motor Fuels and Lubricants
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.
For BROILERS—all kinds of home dressed POULTRY and Quality MEATS—
PHONE 2591
South Main St. Cash Market
Formerly Putman's

New Fall Showing of
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

LUGGAGE
that *"makes good"* because it's *"made good"*
ARGERSINGER'S

KEEP NEAT—*despite heat!*
Once you try our service for summer garments, you'll send them regularly
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

CHARLES DISTEFANO
Fruits and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
Cor. South Main and Woodside
Phone 4770

ITHACA

Ithaca's Decorating Headquarters
WALL PAPER — PAINT
LINOLEUM and SHADES
R. F. SMITH
120-122 WEST STATE STREET

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

Good Gulf Service Station
Registered Lubrication
GOODYEAR
Tires—Batteries—LifeGuards
Washing—Polishing—Accessories
ServiCenter, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Dial 7123
ITHACA, N. Y.

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.

Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
18 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a Difference."
79 S. Grand Ave. FRpt 1614

frank hair stylist
72 merrick Rd. Baldwin 14
Baldwin 4767

FAR ROCKAWAY

"Try Our 8-Hour Speedy Service"
CROSSWAY'S
Cleaners and Furriers, Inc.
Featuring Rug Cleaning
• CURTAINS • BLANKETS
• SLIPCOVERS • DRAPES
Main Store: 1859 Mott Avenue
BRANCH STORES:
1517 Central Ave., 2125 Mott Ave.

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 1-1434
New Haven Avenue
"Ask About Our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743 Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ADVANCE FUR SALE
25%-40% Savings
Blachas & Mellides
MASTER FURRIERS
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-5235

Whitman's Auction Rooms
Incorporated
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc., Bought and Sold.
184-16-18 Northern Blvd.
Phone Flushing 9-1511

FROCKS COATS HATS ACCESSORIES
GIFTS LAMPS FURNITURE GLASSWARE
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Closed Evenings Until Labor Day

FOREST HILLS

Mary Lea's Tea Garden
15 Continental Ave. Bou. 8-6564
Chinese and American Cooking
Luncheon 40c Dinner 65c Supper a la Carte
11-2 p. m. 5-9 p. m. 10-1 a. m.
Sunday Family Dinners 75c—11-9 p. m.
Club Luncheon Accommodations
No Liquor Served

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115th St. Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

FREEPORT

Hitchcock's
40 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.
Cool Fountain Drinks
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Tray Packed French Ice Cream
20c a Pint

EXTRA!
Selling out our entire Ladies' Department at savings you cannot ignore.
LAST 3 DAYS
LITWAK'S

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

The Hidden House
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home-Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd G. N. 3695

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave Hempstead 1601

HOLLIS

E. V. BRAND & SON, INC.
REAL ESTATE
Insurance—Management
191-22 Jamaica Ave., Hollis, N. Y.
Tel. Hollis 5-7000

JACKSON HEIGHTS

The Lillian Shop
COATS DRESSES
37-45 82nd Street Hav. 9-3240

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS N. Y.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

HARVEY'S
LUGGAGE AND GIFT SHOP
Trunks—Bags—Leather Goods and Novelties
Ph. NEwtown 9-6085 37-41A 82d St.

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

Stanley's **FURS**
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway. Tel. Imp. 4146

Attention—Automobile Owners
Haive your tire costs New tire mileage guaranteed. Your casings outlive your tread—about 3 to 1—so, when tread is worn smooth new sure-grip live rubber is vulcanized onto the good casing insuring new tire performance. Visit our modern plant—see for yourself.
PAVER TIRE CO.
City Line Little Neck, L. I.

LYNBROOK

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given

Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

M. L. LEVISON
Porch and Garden Furniture
Picnic Supplies—Beach Accessories
Traveling Bags—Beach Bags
35 Atlantic Ave. Tele. Lyn. 75

ELIZABETH SHOPPE

Fall Dresses
Five Corners
Lynbrook, N. Y.

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777 Second Street
"Ask About Our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE

L. W. TERRELL
COAL and FUEL OIL
NORGE
HOME APPLIANCES
44 South Ocean Avenue
Phones—Patchogue 210—219

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W Canned Foods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

QUEENS VILLAGE

F.H.A. Approved Homes
4½-room bungalows, brick veneer, 35x95; schools, churches, transit
At $5250—Carrying Charges $38 mo.
Geo. H. Metzer Const. Co.
104-11 211 Pl. Bellaire Tel. Missouri 7-1075

RICHMOND HILL

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner 50c
Breakfast-Special 25c
13 Years in Richmond Hill

FRED SCHMIDT
Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
Potato Salad Our Specialty
111-14 Jerome Ave. Cleveland 3-1759
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 3-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grand Opening
ROSELLE
Fashion Shoppe
A Fine Assortment of Dresses at Various Prices
ALL SIZES
112-23 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-3922

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 8-4440

Phone Richmond Hill 2-4208
BERTINO'S
BEAUTY SHOPPE
114th St., South of Jamaica Ave.

JAHN'S
SODA • CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

Phone Richmond Hill 2-0338
Bangert's Bonded Member F. T. D.
Say it with Flowers
86-06 177TH STREET

HANDAL
Sale • Slips
Regular $1.95 2.95 — Sale $1.59 2.39
Sizes 32 to 44. White and Tea Rose.
116-15 amaica Avenue

Feller's Corset Shop
Lingerie Sports Wear
Gloves Hosiery
102-59 Jamaica Avenue

John's Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
112-16 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-0583

Kronoff & Brunck, Inc.
REAL ESTATE
Insurance of Every Description
8610 117th St. Rich. Hill 2-4630

ALLIED SHOE REBUILDERS
Material and Workmanship Guaranteed
Work Done While You Wait
112-11 Jamaica Avenue

Miller Auto Repair Service
GAS SUNOCO OILS
8701 104th Street Vir. 7-9646

HILLSIDE INN
American and Chinese Restaurant
Special Low Rates to Private Parties
Food Put Up to Take Out
8612 117th St. Cleve. 3-8264
Between Jamaica and Myrtle Avenues

Checker Pastry Shop
Delicious Pastry and Cakes
Orders Taken for Wedding and Birthday Cakes
LUNCHEON DINNER 1:30 to 8 P. M.
MRS. E HEBERT PROP.
117-10 Jamaica Avenue

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN CO.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
Have Complete Listing of Rentals and Sales
HELEN W. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Ctr. 2222 Res. 609 R. V. C.
140 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas
$4490—$30 MONTH
—FHA—
BROWER AND RALPH AVENUES
OCEANSIDE
R. WYLK, *Builder* TEL. R. V. C. 1812
LIVING ROOM — DINETTE — KITCHEN — BATH—2 BEDROOMS—FULL BASEMENT — ATTIC — OIL BURNER — ATTACHED GARAGE.

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Phone 89 *Pharmacy* Phone 89
110 mamaroneck ave.
Elizabeth Arden Agency
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2340

Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
BIRDS EYE
53 South Fourth Ave. Tel. Oakwood 5010

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
TRUCIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
(Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.)
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4300

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1050

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
Direct From Our Farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
In Cream Top Bottles
PHONE 8010

WALSH AND WILSON
720 Main Street, at Woodland Ave.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
MEMBER AAA
Tire, Battery and Road Service
Phone New Rochelle 10272

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
QUALITY MERCHANDISE AT CONSISTENTLY LOW PRICES
Other Stores Throughout Westchester

Experiments Are Costly!
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
La Rose Shoppe
525 Main St., New Rochelle
(Kresge Bldg.)

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 2334-5 Fairbanks 4-3943
New Rochelle 1412

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Henry Hairdresser
Ask about the new
ZOTOS GUARDIAN EYE
Permanent

NEW ROCHELLE 3552
156 North Avenue

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1810
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TILE CONTRACTOR
Bathrooms, Kitchens, Vestibules, Fireplaces
Modernizing a Specialty
JOHN N. GLOVER
2458 Nostrand Ave. NAvarre 8-0010

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT LAST Innerspring Mattress with Improved ORTHO-FLEX Construction for $29.75
Also Complete Selection of Innerspring Mattresses from $17.50
Write or Phone for Full Information
CARL W. SCHWABE
188 W. 10th St., N.Y.C. Ch. 3-7458, 7464

Arthur H. Cohen
INSURANCE
505 Fifth Ave. MU 2-3224

PEEKSKILL

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON, OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 664 for direct service

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

PELHAM

Esso
Larry Quigley
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 6304

A. J. Fleischmann
PELHAM HEIGHTS MARKET
City Dressed Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
Groceries, Beverages, Fruits and Vegetables
213 WOLF'S LANE
Telephones Pelham 1648—1647

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelhams Flower Shop"
Poinsettias, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Pelham 3389 211 Wolf's Lane

Burgh & McHugh
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent St. Tel. 1767
Free Delivery Service
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S Mid-Summer Furniture Sale
Ends Wednesday, Aug. 31
Just five more days to save 60c to $6 on things for your home!
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

Shop BAUER'S
for NEW FALL
COATS . SUITS . DRESSES
also BRIDES' and BRIDESMAIDS' GOWNS
260 Main Street

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gler. 6037
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Good Time to Have Your
FURNACE
taken care of and put in good shape for cold weather
Byron Seaman
1069 Clinton Ave. So. Monroe 2804-J

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

A HAVEN FOR TOURISTS
Edith Eaton's
OF ROCHESTER
38 East Avenue
LUNCHES DINNERS
SODAS CANDIES
NO JAZZ NO LIQUOR

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Jesimine
Crawford Coffee Corner
LUNCHES and DINNERS
35c up 45c up
Week days only.
Bridge parties by appointment
291 Alexander St. Stone 3105

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
THURSTON, *Florist*
338 Thurston Road Genesee 214
LANDSCAPING

The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25
GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN FOR LOWERS
521 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 0616—PITTSFORD 58

RYE

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

For
Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
The Printer Wick
Telephone 2222

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

PERSONALIZED SERVICE
High School, Prep and College Apparel
Now is the time to do your fall purchasing, or get ready for school.
RUTH REINHOLD
4 Dickel Road, Scarsdale Phone 3451-W

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900. W. P. 8800

SCHENECTADY

Let Books
Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

PHONE 4-4811
Barneys
We carry a full line of
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Quality Groceries
Geo. W. Tracy & Sons

WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
24 Furman Street Phone 4-9663

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It's
Dennis
Who Puts the Cream in
ICE CREAM
DENNIS ICE CREAM, INC.
343 Temple Street Tel. 5-2153

Fleisher's Food Market
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Orders $1.00 up Delivered
5552 Westcott St. Tel. 5-3189

DCONY
Tires, Batteries Repairing, Towing
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service
Forman Genesee Garage
800 EAST GENESEE STREET

FANCY
BUTTER—EGGS—CHEESE
All Kinds of Cheese, Domestic and Imported
Virkler's
ONEIDA DAIRY PRODUCTS
106 W. Onondaga, Opp. Chimes Bldg.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries — Meats — Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
19-1 South Salina Tel 4-3138

Whenever You Are in Need of
GOOD PRINTING
for Business, Church or Personal Use
Phone 6-1426 or See
KENNETH B. GREEN
2912 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

TROY

FIELD GLASSES
Binoculars and all types of magnifying glasses.
CHARLES H. LIMERICK
Est. 1890
286 RIVER STREET TROY, N. Y.
TROY 2431

The PARK MARKET
Store of Quality Meats
GROCERIES and VEGETABLES
Free Delivery Anywhere
PHONE TROY 1807
338 Congress St., Troy, N. Y.

UTICA

Reid-Shelton & Co.
LUGGAGE
for Vacation Trips
941 GENESEE STREET

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

"LYNN" HOT STREAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation
Service on all makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica.
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just back of First Citizens Bank

EASIEST CREDIT
Tires, Batteries, Radios, Brakes Relined
Complete Auto Service
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts. Utica

Walk-Over Shoes
Men's — Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

Casual Coats
Beautifully tailored coats for town, campus or country wear. A style for every taste and figure. Choose from sporty swaggers, longer fitted lines, Balmacaans and double breasted models. All rayon satin lined. Priced at only $16.95.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

WATERTOWN

$10 FOR A NAME
for our new Inexpensive Shoe Department on the Main Floor! The department is open now, the contest lasts until September 3. Get your entry blank at . . .
Empsall's

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1597-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE INVITE

Monitor readers of Westchester to our new spacious Beauty Salon.
We have been serving Monitor readers for eight years in our FIFTH AVE. Studio.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 MAMARONECK AVENUE
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 1517

U.S. TIRES
The New U. S. ROYAL MASTER

Drive in Service
TIRE SERVICE INC.
Westchester County Warehouse
45 Prawaupum Street
Tel. W. P. 1245

NORGE
Better refrigeration
CONCENTRATOR RANGES
AUTOBILT WASHERS
DUOTROL IRONERS
OIL BURNER
Also complete 24-hour service on all makes of refrigerators.
CENTRAL REFRIGERATION CO., Inc.
85 West Post Road Phone W. P. 1034

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry—Provisions
Sea Food
80 LAKE STREET
Free Delivery
Tel. W. P. 2278—2279

Modern PAINTING and DECORATING in All Its Branches
Paperhanging—Mural Designs
Dependable Workmanship at Reasonable Rates
GEORGE MEIER
Tel. Gladstone 3622

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
Daily Service to New York City
Phone WHITE PLAINS 84

Ruth Seymour, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Frances Fox Method
Permanent Waves
173 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 7213

NEW FALL
FLORSHEIMS are here
$8.75—$10.00

D.F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

PREPARE
for next winter's comfort NOW by putting your heating system in proper working order.
HENRY·F·RAAB INC
Heating and Plumbing Contractors
48 LAKE STREET TEL. W. P. 7740-41

YONKERS

"LOVELINESS FOR EVERY WOMAN"
DE ROBERTS
Beauticians and Cosmetologists

Experts in Permanent Waving
Special dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 Main St. Tel. Yon. 8438

Trade at the
Yonkers Leading Dairy
Known for Quality
at Lowest Prices
473 SO. BROADWAY
Tel. Yonkers 9155

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register
The Secretary Will Be Very Busy for a While Now

—Elderman in Washington Post
"Have a Seat, Neighbor?"

—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal
We'll See How Much They Have Under the Hats

—Elderman in Washington Post
Rough Going

—Talburt in New York World-Telegram
Who Says "You Can't Take It With You"?

Sunbonnet Sue

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The City of Lasea

We read that during the course of Paul's hazardous voyage to Italy, recounted in Acts, chapter 27, the ship in which he was sailing came to a place on the southern shore of the island of Crete which went by the name of Fair Havens, "nigh whereunto was the city of Lasea" (verse 8).

For long there was considerable difficulty in identifying this place with any certainty; but in the year 1856, a group of travelers heard of a place called "'Lasea," which they were informed lay near Cape Leonda, some five miles to the east of Fair Havens. On visiting it they found the ruins of several temples, besides a number of marble pillars, suggesting that in the early centuries, and presumably when Paul passed that way, it might rightly have deserved the name of "city," since it was evidently a place of considerable importance. (Cf. Smith: "Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul" p. 263.)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Quiz

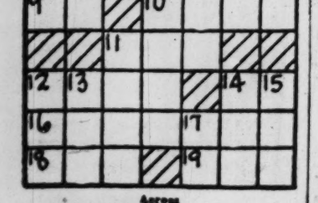
An educational and entertaining way to amuse unexpected guests is to play this game:

To each person pass some slips of paper and a pencil, with which they are to write three questions. Collect the questions in a hat and pass them around.

Have one person read aloud the question he has drawn and answer it. (Some questions and answers will be quite humorous, others educational.) Continue round the group until all have had one turn. Then pass the hat for each to take another question.

More or fewer questions may be written. That depends on the length of time allotted. This game may be planned for an evening or very nicely fit in on a surprise party. Of course, the winners should be suitably rewarded.—Mataley R., San Antonio, Texas.

Crossword Puzzle



Across
1—Greek letter
4—Turkish commander
7—Word after word
8—Pronoun
10—Hindu mendicant
11—Appendage
12—Ado
14—Greek letter
15—Act of removing
16—To spread hay
18—Female sheep

Down
1—Tree
2—Blind
3—By
4—Street wanderer
5—Herd of whales
6—Winged
8—Opening out
11—Watch over
13—Solid
15—Social insect
17—Bird's craw
18—Rubber tree
19—Pronoun

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Two to One

Some years ago, just after Jimmy Foxx had broken into the regular lineup with the Philadelphia Athletics, the Boston Red Sox came to Philly to play a series. George Moriarty was umpiring behind the plate.

Foxx took two terrific cuts at the first two pitches, and let the third one float by.

"Strike three, you're out," said Moriarty.

Foxx turned indignantly. "You missed that one, George."

"Well, you missed the other two," Moriarty replied. "You're still one up on me."—Wall Street Journal.

After Loading Up

The youngster was going to a party.

"Now, dear," said the mother, "what are you going to do when you've had enough to eat?"

Replied the youngster: "Come home."—Pearson's.

Ten Dollars, Please!

Judge: "I think that you should be ashamed of yourself, being in this court so often!"

Prisoner: "Yes, but I'm not here any oftener than your honor is."—Grit.

Timely Warning

Father (to infant son sucking his thumb): "Hey, son! Don't do that. You may need it when you get old enough to travel!"

The Realtor

"My son's saxophone lessons have been a very good proposition."

"Has he been able to get into a band?"

"No, but I've been able to buy the neighboring houses very cheap."—Pearson's.

Hm-m!

Miss Hagge: "I've kept my age a secret ever since I was twenty-six."

Friend: "Well, you will let it out one day, though, mark my words."

Miss Hagge: "Never! When a woman has kept a secret for twenty years she can keep it forever."—Liverpool Evening Express.

At the Dance

"Shall we waltz?"

"It's all the same to me."

"Yes, I've noticed that."

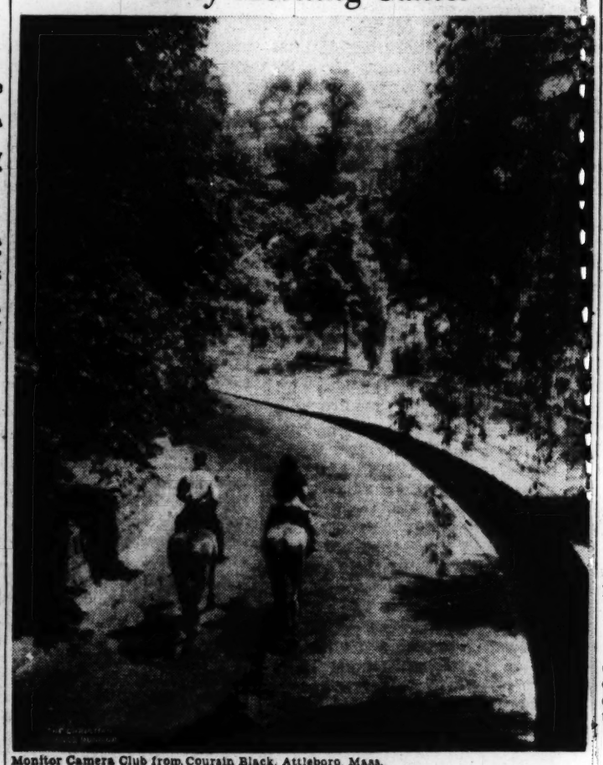
Daily Anecdote

Newton Finds Himself

The world might have lost one of its greatest mathematicians had he proved more successful as a farmer boy—that was Sir Isaac Newton. He left school at a very early age with the intention of devoting his life to farming. He soon learned, however, that he was not intended for the vocation of the soil, being almost useless as a farmer.

His parents then sent him to college, where he developed theories that brought him world fame, and determined his career.

Early Morning Canter



Monitor Camera Club from Courain Black, Attleboro, Mass.
In Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's one that's almost as easy as the "ABC" that forms one of the coded words. It's a quip by Ed Scanlan in the Buffalo Evening News:

X ABZCDBA GZI AZJXK: LA'N ABC OLAAOC QZAXAZCN XA ABC RZAAZS ZG ABC RXNUCA ABXA NCQQZIA ABC RLD ZVCN ZV AZQ.

A Word Square

Definitions are given below for words to be filled in which will read the same across and down:

(1) One who gets the answer. (2) A bird. (3) A door. (4) Given by vow. (5) A number. (6) To give up.

Letter Changing

The baseball season suggests a change from HITS to RUNS by way of BATS. In other words, try changing HITS to BATS and BATS to RUNS—5 moves altogether.

Find the Number

A number consists of 2 digits, the sum of which is 13. If 4 is subtracted from double the number, the order of the digits is reversed. Find the number.

Fun With Antonyms

More words and their antonyms, today:

1	liquid	laity	
2	middle	loss	
3	omission	solid	1
4	patience	minority	
5	gain	inclusion	
6	slave	border	
7	part	dislike	
8	affection	uneasiness	
9	ministry	whole	
10	majority	master	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: A tendency to omit the running board from the new cars gives rise to a problem. On what can the speed cop deposit a boot while inquiring the direction of the fire?

Commentator Magazine: A well-driven golf ball leaves the head of the club at 135 miles an hour. This is said to be only slightly faster than a golfer leaves the office.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The Reich is planning to build a cheap automobile with the engine in the rear. It ought to go well because a good Nazi loves to be pushed around.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

They Also Serve

Toronto

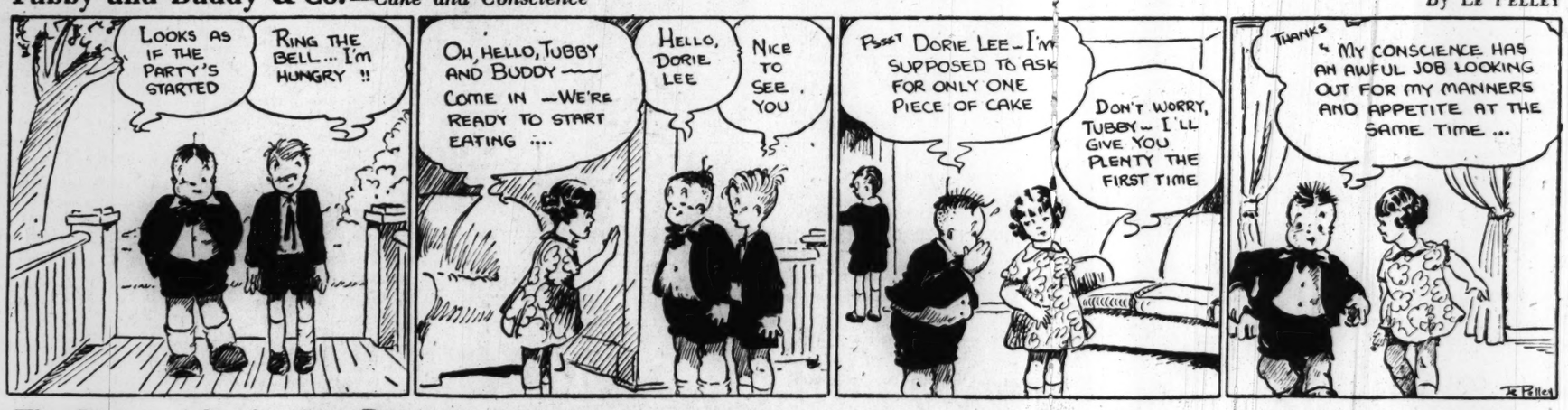
In connection with the Canadian Institute for the Blind, a small publishing plant issues a magazine the Braille Courier, which is sent free of charge to all blind people living in Canada and Newfoundland who desire to receive it, and also to a number of libraries and institutions for the blind in other parts of the world.

The magazine is now recognized as one of the finest publications of its kind; and as a result, there is a considerable demand for it from blind people living outside Canada. However, owing to limited publishing facilities, the publishing department has not, up to the present, been in a position to open its subscription list to those living in other countries. To meet this foreign demand to some extent, therefore, the Canadian readers have been asked, through the pages of the magazine, if they would care to forward their copies, after being read, to anyone whose name might be supplied them from the editor's desk.

The response to this request has always been astonishingly generous; and for many years a large number of Canadian blind men and women have been rendering this service to their fellow blind.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Cake and Conscience*

By LE PELLEY


LOOKS AS IF THE PARTY'S STARTED
RING THE BELL... I'm HUNGRY !!
OH, HELLO, TUBBY AND BUDDY — COME IN — WE'RE READY TO START EATING ....
HELLO, DORIE LEE
NICE TO SEE YOU
PSST DORIE LEE — I'M SUPPOSED TO ASK FOR ONLY ONE PIECE OF CAKE
DON'T WORRY, TUBBY — I'LL GIVE YOU PLENTY THE FIRST TIME
THANKS
MY CONSCIENCE HAS AN AWFUL JOB LOOKING OUT FOR MY MANNERS AND APPETITE AT THE SAME TIME ...

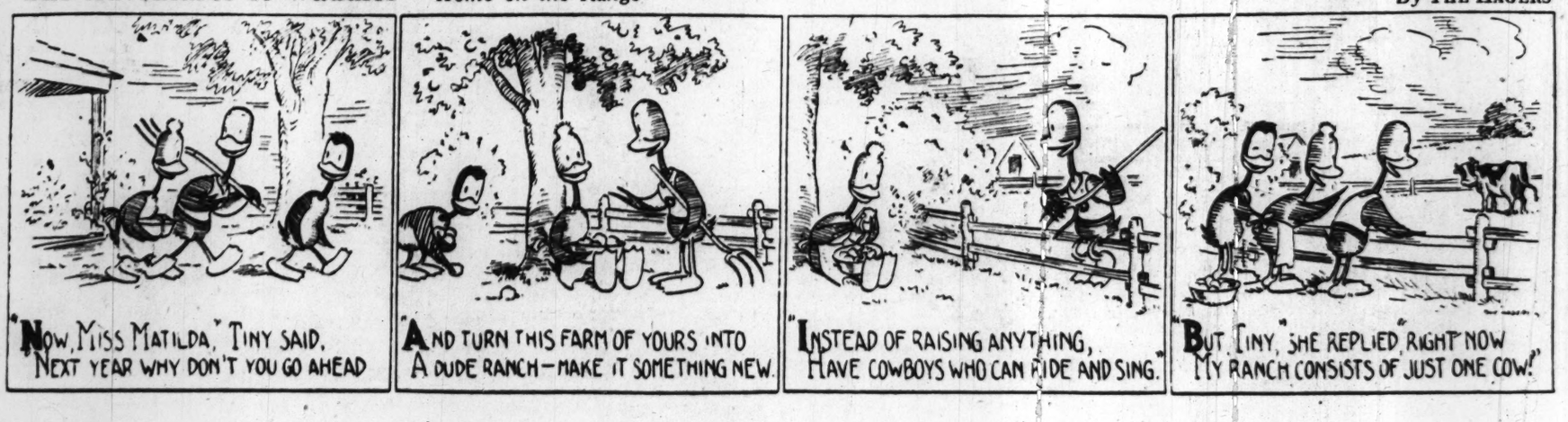
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"Oh, How I Hate to Get Up, Etc."*

By CARMACK

"P-s-s-t! Are you awake?" I heard the Boss say to Jimmie last night.
He was—then the Boss had to get out his flash light and see what time it was—
"Oh shucks!" he said, "It's only ten thirty!" They seemed to think the morning would never come—
But it did—and would you believe it—instead of getting up, they wanted to sleep.

The Adventures of Waddles—*"Home on the Range"*

By THE HAGERS


"NOW, MISS MATILDA," TINY SAID, NEXT YEAR WHY DON'T YOU GO AHEAD
"AND TURN THIS FARM OF YOURS INTO A DUDE RANCH—MAKE IT SOMETHING NEW.
"INSTEAD OF RAISING ANYTHING, HAVE COWBOYS WHO CAN RIDE AND SING."
"BUT TINY," SHE REPLIED, "RIGHT NOW MY RANCH CONSISTS OF JUST ONE COW!"

Quotation for Today

OBEDIENCE alone gives the right to command.—JOHN FLORIO.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Order of Business

Question: When the bylaws of an organization state that "the following may be the order of business" (not "shall be"), does the chairman have the privilege of changing that order if he sees fit to do so?

Answer: Yes, subject to the approval of the membership. The chair may state the order desired, and the meeting, by general consent, may allow it. Absence of objection would be equivalent to general consent. If objection is made, the question may be decided by vote, it requiring two-thirds' vote to authorize the change in the order. This would be true even if the words were "shall be" instead of "may be," since the order of business when placed in bylaws, belongs, in the writer's opinion, in that class of rules which may be suspended or altered by two-thirds' vote.

Bylaws as a rule may not be thus suspended; but bylaws do not generally include rules relating simply to procedure at meetings. These are preferably placed in special rules of order or standing rules. When bylaws do contain such rules, it is permissible to suspend them.

The Power Within

Thoughts are mightier than strength of hand.—Sophocles.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A thought for today: It's the little potatoes at the bottom of the basket that support the big ones on top.

Word Square: Solver oriole tintel votive eleven. ralent

Letter Changing: Hits otts oats oans. ouns runs

Find the Number: 49

Fun With Antonyms: Liquid-solid; middle-border; omission-inclusion; patience-uneasiness; gain-loss; slave-master; part-whole; affection-dislike; ministry-laity; majority-minority.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Hankow—and Peace Talk

WHAT the Japanese will do if they capture Hankow may seem a premature preoccupation with unhatched chickens. The Japanese are still over a hundred miles from Hankow. Nevertheless, the Chinese are fully prepared for the fall of Hankow, though the prize will not fall, judging from reports of Chinese preparations, without a terrific struggle. Then what? Most of the reports from Tokyo have to do with precisely this question, and Japanese spokesmen talk as if a "peace without victory" is not entirely alien to Japanese ideas.

For any such peace conference the statesmen of the world should be preparing themselves. This would be a conference needing the best help of informed and impartial third parties. Already Britain seems to be cast for the role. At any rate, Premier Ugaki has resumed conversations with Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador to Tokyo, and the report comes out of the Japanese capital that the talks are evidence of a change "from extreme isolation to helpful co-operation with foreign powers."

What China will say is problematical. Without doubt she would be prepared to continue the struggle even after the fall of Hankow. Chinese Government organs seem to be removable overnight, and far-off Szechwan Province is preparing to welcome the Government in case of further retreat. But the Chinese people, despite their sufferings at Japanese hands, are not by nature bitter-enders. In this respect Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is a typical Chinese. It may be different, however, with the Communists, with whom the Generalissimo combined forces for the fight with Japan. A move to end the war would test this uneasy partnership to the very depths.

China and Japan must eventually live together in the Far East. This must be the fundamental approach of all Occidentals to the Far Eastern conflict, no matter how stirred up they are with Japanese savagery.

No Rubber-Stamp Congress

THE next Congress of the United States will be no mere adjunct of personal rule. Americans who have become fearful that President Roosevelt's intervention in state primaries would produce a rubber-stamp legislative branch might well take heart. There are at least three good reasons to expect more rather than less independence:

1. The independence of the American electorate is the surest guarantee. Many astute political observers believe that the experience of other Presidents who have even in a milder way dared to intervene in state elections shows that presidential opposition tends to be an asset rather than a liability.

2. The tendency for the party in power to lose seats in off-year elections and considerable dissatisfaction with economic conditions are expected to result in sizable gains for the Republicans in the House of Representatives particularly. Joseph Martin, chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, claims a gain of 70 seats. Dr. George Gallup's poll sets an estimate of 55.

3. There are enough independent Democrats already renominated or holding over to insure strong questioning of Administration policies. Most of the primaries so far have resulted in victories for conservative Democrats. And it should be remembered that the President has not attempted to "purge" many who voted against his court plan. In fact, some of the most regular New Dealers did that.

Altogether it appears that it would be well to recognize that American representative government is a long way from breaking down. That realization should strengthen the resolution of citizens to keep it functioning alertly and soundly.

A Gain for Good Government

IMPETUS for the cause of improved local government in communities all over the United States should result from the filing in historic old Cambridge of petitions in behalf of Massachusetts' new Plan E form of government. The committee, headed by Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, has obtained 10,000 signatures—double the number needed—in less than three weeks.

This accomplishment should be encouraging to other groups in the Nation who want better government, but who dissipate their energies in defeatist talk, or in striving to perfect complicated organizations instead of taking direct action.

For Cambridge, securing the petitions means that voters this fall will have the opportunity of deciding whether they want the new plan of government under which the City Council is chosen by proportional representation, the Council, in turn, employing a city manager to administer the affairs of the municipality. There is not much need to comment on the need for the plan in Cambridge. Tax rate figures tell a more vivid story than words. Cambridge pays $41 per $1,000 valuation, while Cincinnati, Ohio, which is operated under virtually the Plan E system, pays (with valuations adjusted to balance with those of Cambridge) $15.

Striking at "Fixing"

WHAT a courageous District Attorney can accomplish is demonstrated by the trial of James J. Hines, powerful Tammany district leader. Whether Mr. Hines is convicted or acquitted, Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney in charge of prosecution, has already made political "fixing" a much less comfortable occupation for anyone who does practice it.

"Fixing" corrodes justice on a nation-wide scale in the United States. From the "fixing" of automobile tags to the "fixing" of courts, this practice tampers with and impedes honest law enforcement.

Mr. Hines is one of the most powerful political figures in New York City. He is charged with "fixing" things so Dutch Schultz and his policy racket could operate with impunity.

In reaching toward Mr. Hines, Mr. Dewey has placed conviction of some of the city's worst criminals on a secondary plane. Many have argued that J. Richard ("Dixie") Davis, Harry Schoenhaus and George Weinberg, all leaders of the Schultz rackets, are worse characters than Mr. Hines, if he should be proved guilty. But Mr. Dewey, we believe, rightly recognizes the necessity of striking first at the protection that these gangsters have acquired from some source. Once this protection has been removed—once the institution of "the fix" has been demolished—the underworld, cut off from all but its own resources, can be dealt with.

There are, perhaps, other and more spectacular implications of this trial. It may, for instance, determine whether Tammany Hall will be reorganized under the old Tiger, or under the leadership of new men with a new philosophy of government. It may provide Mr. Dewey with an impetus that will carry him eventually into the governorship of New York or higher, or it may throw a serious barrier in his way.

From the standpoint of law enforcement the Hines trial has been most encouraging in showing that the law can protect witnesses and persuade them to testify even against the politically powerful. This trial gains its greatest importance, morally and socially, because it has proved that the public need not helplessly accept "fixing." Mr. Dewey has demonstrated that the political side of the crime-politics partnership can be vigorously attacked. A jury may find Mr. Hines has never been a partner in that firm, but the power of the Dewey assault on the partnership will surely have a discouraging effect on all who might be tempted to join it.

Men and Machines

WITH all that is being said about the Rust cotton picker—the machine that feels after the bolls and grasps them as gently as a human hand, yet gathers them sixty times as fast—there is something much more arresting about it than the mechanical marvel. That is the social purpose that clings to it in the minds of the young inventors—their obstinate hope to make it a blessing instead of a curse to workers whose jobs it is reaching out for. From the beginning the Rusts have been determined to make these very people their chief beneficiaries. The reported formation at Memphis of the Rust Foundation under which all income the brothers realize from their invention above the limited income set for themselves would go to the foundation in an effort to make the machine "a blessing instead of a curse" to displaced labor, shows that this determination has taken a practical form.

Interested onlookers, too, have tried to think of a plan to utilize the machine without its throwing people out of work. Perhaps in spite of the Rusts it would have been so, but for that incalculable force, the public conscience. Backed by this vague but powerful current, a fragment of the population, a socially impassioned group, resolved to draw a check (shall we say?) on the "power not ourselves that makes for justice." Faith, which has moved so many mountains by tunneling under, or flying over them, led this group, under such men as Sam Franklin and Sherwood Eddy, to buy the big tract of rich cotton land in Mississippi which is now known as the Delta Co-operative Farm, and to move into it a hundred families of the dispossessed, penniless, terrorized sharecroppers of both races. This venture, which may prove as epoch-making as that of the Rochdale Pioneers, is now a going concern, and has weathered at least one major crisis in the cotton market, as well as dozens of such minor material and accidental ones as befall this kind of venture.

Here were two good working partners—the Delta Farm and the Rust brothers. Now it seems likely that a third, the favorable interest of the Government, is to be counted upon. And approve or disapprove as we variously may of Government experiments, there will scarcely be one of us who will not welcome a national endeavor—even though it may involve Government planning—to assist the Rust Foundation and such socially minded interests as the Delta Co-operators in adapting this marvelous invention to the social as well as economic needs of the South.

Church and State

Book News of the Day

A PAST epoch in British religious history, significant in the light of the struggle now going on between Church and State in Germany, is described in two new books, Dr. W. K. Jordan's comprehensive study THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN ENGLAND Vol. III (London: Allen & Unwin. 21s. net), and Raymond V. Holt's THE UNITARIAN CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIAL PROGRESS IN ENGLAND (London: Allen & Unwin. 10s. 6d. net).

The interest attracted by the earlier volumes of Dr. Jordan's scholarly work is well maintained in the present issue, which covers the critical years 1640-1660, when British doctrinal theology was being shaped under conditions of civil war.

* * *

Dr. Jordan analyzes and discusses the share taken in these developments by each of the leading divines of the period—Presbyterian, Puritan, Sectarian, and Baptist. He finds in the present-day threat to religious toleration and political liberalism a parallel to the events he records.

"Religious liberty in Western Europe," he says, "has been less assailed by the new bigotries only because political loyalties and economic interests have so largely replaced the religious pre-occupation." The contemporary totalitarian philosophy, nevertheless, he finds quite as dangerous to moderation and liberalism as was the religious exclusiveness which preceded it.

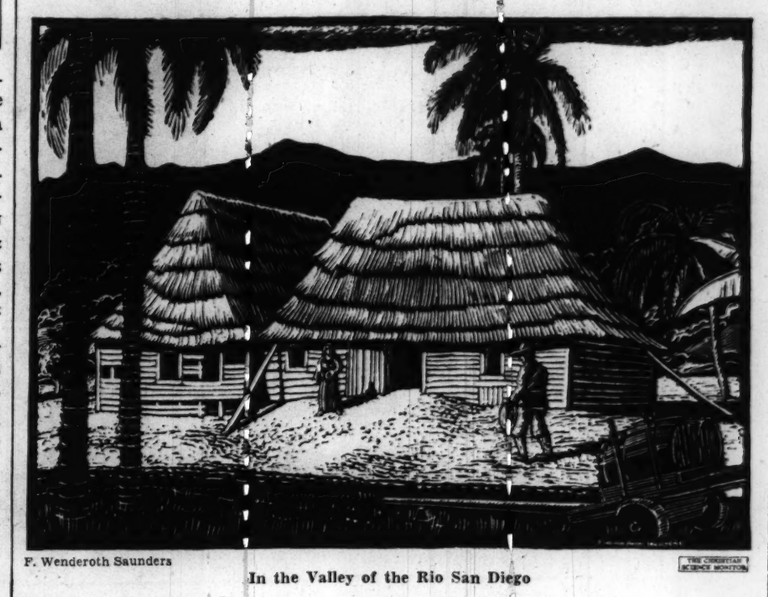
Mr. Holt's work, though less extensive than that of Dr. Jordan, displays no less conscientious research. It covers with clarity and sympathy the history of the Unitarian movement from the eighteenth century on.

* * *

Unitarians, Mr. Holt claims, were leaders in most of those social changes which have transformed the England of 200 years ago into that of today. The Unitarians thought of themselves as "the vanguard of the age" and Mr. Holt's work goes far toward establishing the justice of that designation. Persecution and ostracism, he shows, did not daunt either their courage or their zeal for social reform, and after they had won liberty for themselves and their tenets, they went on striving for similar privileges for others.

Mr. Holt adds to the interest of his story by pointing out that Unitarians can claim to have had among their ranks many not always hitherto recognized in this role. His list is a notable one. It includes Major John Cartwright, "father of parliamentary reform"; Josiah Wedgwood, maker of Wedgwood pottery; John Fielden, one of the leaders in Factory Act reforms; Joseph Priestley, discoverer of oxygen; William Roscoe, who lost his seat in Parliament by opposing the slave trade, and H. Crabb Robinson, "the first war correspondent." E. C. C.

Rich Man, Poor Man, Indian Chief



F. Wenderoth Saunders — In the Valley of the Rio San Diego

BARBERS for centuries have taken upon themselves the special duties of retailing news of events and people. Long before there were five-star finals, extras, and radio-news bulletins there were barbers. Worthy to be numbered among the most communicative was Domingo Cortina, who in his uncertain rambles mixed business with pleasure, to shave the beard of a friend and enlighten him at the same time. The humble farmers of the rugged valley of the Rio San Diego, who rarely visited the nearest town, which was some twenty miles away by difficult trails, depended upon him for their bits of information of happenings in San Diego de los Baños and in Havana, which was not so many miles distant but which was so many centuries apart in civilization.

Domingo was well qualified to maintain that role which he had unconsciously chosen for himself. Although he was unable to read or write, there never seemed to be a moment when these requisites of civilization were an actual necessity to him. He could ride a horse or a mule with accurate carelessness over the steepest of mountain trails. There was such an aura of affection about him that the most doubtful hound would follow him with unquestioning faithfulness. There were times when Domingo's Spanish ancestors wagged his tongue with all the volubility of a market vendor, and there were times when the taciturnity of his Indian forebears set his features in the mold of a pre-Columbian cacique.

* * *

In his vocation Domingo was a complete success. In addition to his tonsorial and commentarial abilities a prodigious herd of swine with razor backs and rangy legs recognized him as absolute overlord. It was this herd that gave him the many opportunities to act as purveyor of news, for his tribe of swine, ever in search of palm mast, wandered hither and yon among the alternate stretches of semi-desert and patches of lush jungle that lie between the Rio San Diego and the Rio Catalina. An almost savage horde were they, with a veritable Attila at their head, a horde better to be met on horseback than on foot. Yet for all this, Domingo's slightest command was law to them. When he uttered his appealing throaty call, they flocked to him, crashing with pleased grunts and squeals through underbrush and tangled vines to share the few kernels of tough Cuban corn he tossed to them.

* * *

Some days Domingo tracked this wandering herd for miles, passing many a palm-thatched bohio whose owner was only too ready to hear the latest news and feel perhaps the caressing edge of the razor and the sensitive fingers of the hand whose palm was tough enough to serve as a strop for the edge of steel.

Domingo was not a large man, but he succeeded in surrounding himself with a dignity that would have done credit to a Spanish prince. Even when he stood in one of the two rooms of his hut, its dirt floor a mixture of pigs, chickens, and children, there was something ceremonious about him when he waved you to a seat on which a hen was roosting. Even when he balanced precariously on the edge of his thatched roof and disputed the ownership of a newly laid egg with a garrulous hen, there was nothing ludicrous about him.

My first meeting with Domingo was in the shadowy interior of a general store. Outside the glare of the sun had been intense, and it beat with relentless heat upon the flanks of a row of horses glistening with sweat. The horses stamped and rubbed their hot noses against the scarred posts which supported the roof of the porch that ran the full length of the store. Inside, men in wrinkled white riding breeches and dusty linen norfolk shirts laughed and talked with a rapidity that belied the heat of the day. In one corner stood Domingo, indulging in a luxury that he permitted himself only on those rare days when he rode into San Diego de los Baños. He held in one hand an enormous round galletica, a very mammoth of a cracker, while with his case knife in the other he transferred a slab of stiff guava paste from a wooden container to the cracker. The guava paste, I was soon to learn, was an indispensable article of diet, for whenever I had a supply of it with me on the trail, liberal gifts of it insured me many of those stories which Domingo knew how to tell about the mountains, its people and their history so indefinably mixed in hazy legend.

* * *

Of the many trails that we followed, where Domingo acted as guide, there was always one that we pursued with special delight. What thoughts it evoked in him I do not know, for invariably he became silent, and the mood would last even when the shadows had deepened and merged in one, and when the embers of the evening fire were winking sleepily in the fragrant dusk. One of the most poignant of all memories of the tropics is this memory of giant pines in the mountains of Pinar del Rio. Towering, huge, their trunks furrowed deeply, they held at bay the relentless jungle, carpeting the ground with their oversized needles.

There is no glory like a perfect West Indian night, and to enjoy it to the full Domingo always stretched our hammocks from pine to pine on the brow of a hill to catch the faint breeze that held off the usual band of attendant insects. Behind us loomed the silent, sheer walls of Mount Guira, whose sides were a cataract of basalt ending in a leaping spray of shattered rock at the base. Overhead, before the moon rose, the stars shone as bright and sparkling as they do on a frosty winter night in colder climates. Presently would come the moon almost turning night into day. This would be the signal for Domingo to break his silence. Reaching for his guitar and stretching himself contentedly in his hammock, he would begin an endless refrain to which, in the true spirit of the troubadours, he would improvise words to fit the occasion or to compliment—or to tease his companion.

F. W. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Voice of the Voter

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is an old nursery rhyme which has it that "sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." This is just another way of saying that two can play at the same game. But how ready we all are to criticize or condemn those who seek to gain some selfish advantage by the very processes which we had hoped to monopolize. Amateur and professional players in the arena of sports have their secret codes, just as directors of military campaigns seek to perfect systems of signals for communication and the effective movement of contending forces of men and machines. It is quite necessary that the ingenious devices and methods so perfected be used only among those they are designed to aid.

But the football captain, the baseball manager, and the doughty field marshal commanding his deploying troops all realize that they cannot hope to monopolize or forever prevent the use of their effective practices by their friendly rivals. What they do, others may do equally well, and perhaps more effectively. Thus we may be justified in conceding or insisting as we consider the recent denunciation by President Roosevelt of the motives and aims of independent voters who, he insists, have sought to defeat the effective operation of New Deal purging processes in the State of Idaho and elsewhere. It is interesting, and it may be helpful, to seriously and unemotionally analyze the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the protest.

* * *

It is insisted by Mr. Roosevelt, and quite emphatically, that those voters who are not registered as Democrats but who cast their ballots in Democratic primary elections for candidates opposed to the New Deal, are seeking reprisal or revenge against the Administration in Washington and against those Senatorial candidates endorsed and approved by the President.

In some of the States the election laws seek to forbid participation by registered Republican or Democratic voters in the primary elections at which candidates of the opposing party are to be nominated. In other states no such restrictions or inhibitions are imposed. Perhaps the polite and sportsmanlike procedure would be to refrain, under ordinary circumstances, from such interference or intermixing as that of which the President complains.

But as the justice and consistency of the protest is examined it is recalled that the titular leader of the Democratic Party has succeeded, by practices which he still seeks to defend, in quite effectively destroying the remnants of party lines and party boundaries. In both the South and the North, many of those who were once the strength and defense of the Democratic Party have refused longer to be counted among supporters of or apologists for the New Deal. These insist, as Mr. Roosevelt must realize, that the election of a sympathetic Congress in November next, and the perpetuation of the New Deal program in 1940, are both dependent upon voting strength which must be supplied by independents, radicals, or disgruntled Republicans.

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It is politely but none the less firmly insisted, that the known facts may be realized and understood, that had the result in Idaho, for instance, been more encouraging to the New Deal leadership the source of the voting strength would not have been questioned. It may be that the obliteration of once definite party lines has induced unexpected complications. Thus it must be now apparent to the New Deal high command that its successes in the pending and any future elections must depend upon non-partisan, independent, or Republican votes, rather than upon any hoped-for united voting strength within the boundaries of the old-line Democratic Party.

Realizing this, the New Deal leadership should concede the right of the unattached or independent voter to express his choice in the primaries as well as in the deciding fall elections. Perhaps this was conceded before the disappointing results in Idaho and elsewhere. If there is resentment, as is now quite apparent, it may be because of the outcome, which seems to have been unexpected.

Outside the New Deal circle, however, it may be regarded as encouraging and reassuring that it is being found possible to effectively express and record the wish and voice of the voter. That is the American way.

The Wide Horizon

Vision

See through the night the rusty glow
Of mills that roll the silver rails
On which the sleek-ribbed engines go
Across the endless web of trails.

Man saw in ore a thing of speed,
And where each dark stack marks the sky
The night recedes before his need
To let his iron dream go by.

John Ritchey.

This Riot of Rain

By Quentin Pope

SYDNEY

TO THE city dweller the excitement that rain brings to the settlers in the thirsty lands such as the north of Australia is something that never can be understood. The mere patter of rain was once described by a settler's wife as "the thrill of the north." It means a promise of some security for the family, of course, it means the parched crops and thirsty stock may have their fill, it spells relief from tension and the end of the laborious task of carrying water to the stock for a time. But beyond all these things it brings something else, a light-heartedness that equals the new freshness of the earth after torrid heat, the sort of feeling that makes men who have not seen heavy rain for months walk out in it, careless of their comfort, delighting in the fact that it is raining.

These falls have their warning signs. The air grows still and humid. The whole animal kingdom knows that rain is on the way. Ground-nesting birds desert their homes in the network of dry watercourses. Ants are busily moving their eggs to holes higher up hills. And when the rain begins it comes with a gentle, insinuating patter which masks the fact that there is a heavy fall. The drops are small and light. Half-an-inch, an inch, may come down in a few hours and will seep into the hungry earth out of notice.

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The rain may continue for a day or more before the greatest thrill comes to the settler. But sooner or later a small snake of water will be seen creeping along the bottom of one of his dry watercourses. It will carry ahead of it a froth of scum and gum leaves, and close behind it will come a wall of water, one or two feet high. If there has been a big storm in the far north there may be a great wave almost the height of a man.

Within an hour the watercourses will be flooded and the water will be backing onto the farmland, lapping against the gum trees, tearing at the cables which, suspended from tree to tree across the width of the dry streambeds, hold wire netting curtains aimed at turning back straying stock. Birds will be seen acting in peculiar fashion. Galahs will fly about and shriek, as if they enjoyed it all, crows flap stolidly against the wind; eagles will ignore their accustomed prey.

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In the places where the ground is fairly even the whole surface will appear a running stream. There will be a fountain against every tree, so rapidly does the flood from the hills race down. Where the dry streambeds join up with larger beds, dignified by the names of rivers and sometimes holding dry, brackish pools in summer, there will be a wild waste of fighting waters.

Yet next morning there will not be even a trickle in the creeks. The clean-swept sand and the cracked and tumbled rocks, the fresh scars on the gum trees alone show the flood madness which raged here the night before. Thousands of tons of mud and sand have gone down to the river, or flooded over the plains far to the south. But if you were to ask a settler what he thought of this riot of rain he would say: "One hundred and eighty points in eighteen hours, that is what we want up here. I like it fine; it was just in time."

Mirror of World Opinion

Liberty

LET no man turn your own ideals after they have been well thought out unless he proves to your satisfaction his right to your consideration because he has integrity of purpose, unselfishness and outstanding intelligence. The world today needs your careful thought free from political pressure or emotionalism if our people are to survive the great flood of lip service that had to be the first fruit of the radio while we are learning to use and not abuse its marvelous possibilities.

Liberty does not mean the right to force your own point of view upon the mentalities of others against their will. Liberty can only exist in the world if guarded by freedom carrying a two edged sword that will strike down coercion from either side. Study well this word liberty before you allow it to rule you. Then when you can see that true liberty is a dual entity that means protection of your rights and protection of the rights of others—follow it to the death.—Dr. Fred J. Kent in a speech before the students of New York University.